THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

WE ARE indebted to the *India Prokash* for the following important extracts. The first is the text of the English declaration of war against Russia on the Turkish question two and twenty years age:

"Her Majesty felt called upon, by regard for an ally the integrity and independence of whose empire have been regarded as essential to the peace of Europe, by the sympathies of her people with right against wrong, by a desire to avert from her dominions most injurious consequences, and to save Europe from the preponderance of a Power which has violated the faith of treaties and defies the opinion of the civilized world, to take up arms, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, for the defence of the Sultan."

The next is an extract from the treaty of 1856:

"The high contracting parties guarantee, jointly and severally, the independence and the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, recorded in the Treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of March, 1856. Any infraction of the stipulations of the said Treaty will be considered by the powers signing the present Treaty as a *casus belli*. They will come to an understanding with the Sublime Porte as to measures which have become necessary, and will without delay determine among themselves as to the employment of their military and naval forces."

How do matters stand now? But, said Mill, treaties are not eternal!

OUR ASSAM CORRESPONDENT writes as follows:

"The extension of the Telegraph line from Gowhati to Debrughur is a political as well a social necessity. The task is however a very expensive one. On the representation of the Chief Commissioner of Assam the Government of India deputed the superintendent of the Purnea Circle of Telegraphs to select a line and report the cost thereof. Accordingly an estimate has been submitted shewing that the extension will itself cost more than Rs. 2,30,000 besides an expenditure of over Rs. 1,000 a month to maintain establishments in the offices proposed to be opened at Nowgong, Sibsagore and Debrughur.

The Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara has recommended to the Chief Commissioner to exempt the young Raja of Bijni from personal attendance into the civil courts. I hope Colonel Keatinge will extend this privilege to Roy Protap Chandra Barua Bahadoor of Gauripore in recognition of services rendered by him during the Bhutan Campaign if not for any thing else. As Personal Assistant to the Commissioner Mr. Campbell (now officiating Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara) was fully aware of the valuable services rendered to Government by the Roy Bahadoor and it is very desirable that some steps should be taken to reward him in a suitable way.

The *Assam Gazette* of the 20th November 1875 contains the Chief Commissioner's Resolution on the establishment of a school at Shillong for European and Eurasian children of both sexes. An exception is made to the *modus operandi* as stated in the following rule. "If parents, who, in the opinion of the Committee, belong to a class for whom the school is not intended, are allowed, as exceptional cases, to send their children to it, a special rate of fees will be charged." Colonel Keatinge deserves the heartfelt thanks of the comparatively poorer Native employes who now muster strong at Shillong as there is no good school there for the education of their children. It is to be hoped that the scale of fees for the native boys would be reduced to suit the circumstances of their poor parents."

THE EDITOR of *Trubner's American and Oriental Literary Record* makes the following remarks on "obscene" literature:

"An article in the *Calcutta Review* applies some particulars as to the modern indigenous literature of British India. Freedom of the press has produced some results which the writer of the paper referred to deplores. Many 'obscene' books are published, he says; but it may be remarked that if we in England were not wisely inconsistent, Lord Campbell's Act would play sad pranks with our libraries and bookshops. It is not very long since a peer found fault in the House of Lords with old Dan Chaucer for his impurity. We are not then disposed to estimate very highly the danger to Indian morality from the lithographed erotics of the vernacular press. In the Central Provinces an edition of 500 copies was issued of a collection of astrological calculations. In Bengal the press has been most actively at work, and some of the editions are large. They include temperance tracts, defences of polygamy, lives of the apostles, Brahmo discourses, and songs on the loves of Krishna. Of a book detailing the infidelity of wives, 1000 copies were printed, and it is said to be "obscene from beginning to end." We do not lay the same stress upon this point as our author, and the fact that the Gita Govinda, of which he says that "a great deal of it is very obscene," is now being translated into English verse by an accomplished Orientalist under the title of the "Indian Song of Songs," may suggest the consideration that a trenchant Hindoo critic might apply the same remarks to much that we would not willingly see expunged from literature."

As we had predicted the Obscene Literature Suppression Society has gone to sleep. It cannot work without damaging the cause of literature.

THE SAME WRITER in the same article says:

"The entire absence of political speculation or discussion is noteworthy. The only approach to a criticism on the ruling powers is a drama satarizing the tea planters of Assam. It must be confessed that the article from which we have gleaned these particulars does not warrant us in appraising very highly the current native publications of India. It is not pleasant to see the press enlisted in the service of idolatry and superstition, but these evils will cure themselves in time. The Brahmos have a keen sense of the value of literature, and their remarkable movement may aid greatly in the work of purification. Some would restrain the freedom of the press on the ground that the Hindoos have not had a training enabling them to use it for their own good. Milton has replied by anticipation to such fears and such projects.—"Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth," he says, "so Truth be in the field we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falsewood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"

A GERMAN inventor Mr. Wm. F. Schroeder, of Baltimore, is said to have submitted the New York Engineers' Association a model of an air-ship designed for carrying the mails between America and Europe. The air-ship is to be steered by a hydraulic apparatus of 8 horse power and to be carried by gas balloon. The ship weighs 2,800lbs. and has a carrying capacity of 12,000lbs., its minimum rate of progress is estimated at seventy miles an hour. Experiments are now being made with it; should they be successful, a proposal will be made to Congress to entrust the mail service to air-ship.

DR. ANDREAS the German *savant* now at Bombay appears to have been commissioned by the Berlin Government to conduct an investigation into all that relates to ancient and modern Persia, its manners and customs, history and antiquities, for scientific purposes. It is his intention to trace the ancient cities by comparison, to discover the ethnographic history of the south of Persia, and to ascertain to what extent the Turcoman invasion had changed the face of the country.

WE TAKE from the last report of the Director of Public Instruction of Oudh the following education statistics. Mr. Nesfield reports 1,155 schools containing nearly 60 thousand pupils, or an average of one pupil to every 200 inhabitants. A comparison of the number of pupils studying the different languages gives the following result: English 50,000 yearly, Urdu more than 33,000 and Hindi more than 26,000 respectively; Arabic is studied by about 800 and Sanscrit by over 200. The vernacular curriculum is completed in five years and includes "the three Rs," Indian history and geography, and a little Persian. Education is not self-sustaining in Oudh; we find that only 7½ per cent. of the expense of the Department is met by the fees of the pupils.

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

THE BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT now stands at £775,000,000, the annual reduction being about £5,000,000.

FROM RECENT reports it seems that about one half of the Fijians have already perished from disease alone, and if famine should follow the pestilence, the extinction of the race will not be far off. A strange coincidence with the establishment of British rule in Fiji.

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, one of the most distinguished Confederate commanders in the American Rebellion, is said to have recently accepted the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army after having repeatedly refused it; he is to have a bonus of $100,000, with an annual salary of $25,000.

THE DUCHESS of Edinburgh was safely delivered of a Princess on the 29th ultimo.

IT IS PLEASANT to hear of some practical good which the Central Asiatics are enjoying by the help of Russia. According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, the Russians are developing a new and perfected system of irrigation, with which the Turcomans are said to be delighted. On the Steppes, north of Samarkund, the works are going on fast and successfully, and experiments are also being made in Russian Khiva.

MR. SOUTER, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay has been knighted by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and the local press is justly indignant. The *Bombay Gazette* says:

"The exceptional character of the honor conferred on the Commissioner of Police has created a profound sensation in Bombay. Why, it is asked on all hands, was Mr. Souter singled out to be distinguished in this way? Two months ago, all the wise men in Bombay assured us that His Royal Highness did not wish to be addressed by anybody who was not a native of India; yet the only man upon whom a mark of the Royal favor has been conferred, is an English gentleman who, to say the least of it, is not remarkable for his popularity with the natives. Is this Knighthood, then, a stroke of policy, or has the Prince of Wales, who enjoys the reputation of being a very 'good fellow' himself, taken a personal fancy to Mr. Souter? We cannot suppose that it is intended to knight the Commissioners of Police and nobody else in all the great towns, *for that would be a startling commentary on real character of British rule in India.* Mr. Souter's case must therefore be singular, and we are sorry that some explanation has not been vouchsafed to the public of the reasons which have induced the Queen to command that he should be knighted. For his services before coming to Bombay the distinction conferred on Mr. Souter of C.S.I. was a sufficient reward; and his administration of the Police of Bombay has certainly not been marked by special ability."

But the reason is supplied by the Special Correspondent of the *Pioneer*. He says that Sir Frank Souter's sister married Colonel Arthur, and that Colonel Arthur is Lady Frere's brother. Enough!

THE FOLLOWING is an outline of the treaty, which Sir Bartle Frere has concluded with the representatives of the Press: A kind of order-book is to be circulated every morning among the correspondents, containing a programme of the Prince's proceedings for the day, and specifying which events are of a public and which of a private, nature. On all occasions of the first kind, convenient accommodation is to be provided for all agents of the press. The Prince pledges himself to use his influence to procure means of conveyance, wherever possible, for correspondents, and further to secure them, also whenever possible, accommodation within accessible distance of his own person. There is to be a special journalistic levee, at which every representative of the press is to have the honor of being individually presented to His Royal Highness, so that all will have a right to royal recognition; and none can henceforth be pooh-poohed by more established courtiers as a pariah. So the fourth estate of the realm has been recognised in the Royal progress.

THE ADOPTION case in connection with the Chunchul estate in the district of Maldah, now under the management of the Court of Wards, pending the decision of the local Government for some time past, has, we hear, been finally disposed of by the Government of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor having permitted the elder widow of the deceased zemindar to adopt a son.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

OFFICIAL INTIMATION has, the *Madras Mail* tells us, been received that the Supreme Government have at length accepted the original proposal of the Directors of the Bank of Madras for the redemption of the shares held by Government in that Institution, viz., the shares to be surrendered at cost price (*i. e.* at 10 per cent. premium), and the capital to be reduced to the extent of the shares held by Government—the arrangement to take effect from the date of the new Bank Act coming into operation.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* has the following about Dr. Kenealy:

"The ribald spouter of sedition and libellous balderdash, will shortly be tried for perjury, and it is thought that the case against him is a very strong one. Mr. Potter, of the *Beehive* newspaper, summoned Dr. Kenealy the other day for libel. The doctor swore that he was neither the author of the article complained of, nor the editor or proprietor of the *Englishman*. However, the publisher was committed for trial, and he becoming frightened, has, so to speak, turned Queen's evidence, and handed over to the prosecution MSS., which, it is said, will prove incontestably that Dr. Kenealy *did* write the article himself, and *is* both editor and proprietor of the *Englishman*. If that be proved, of course it will be as gross a case of deliberate perjury as was ever perpetrated, and you may be sure that Dr. Kenealy will not get much leniency from the Bench if he is convicted."

IS MANCHESTER'S GLORY coming to an end? The following statements if true are ominous. The commercial correspondent of a Bombay paper writes:—"A Boston paper maintains that bleached cotton goods can be made and sold at a lower price than it is possible for British manufacturers to set upon a poorer article. A local manufacturer's agent, it is said, sent to Manchester for a piece of the best bleached cotton to be procured in that market where the article was found to be scarce; it cost at the rate of 70 cents gold per lb., when better made and better bleached goods could be sold in Boston retail, at 45 to 50 cents. a pound currency."

VICE-PRESIDENT HENRY WILSON of the United States is dead. We take from the *Men of the Times* the following account about him:

"Henry Wilson was born at Farmington, New Hampshire, Feb. 16, 1812, and having learned the shoemaking trade, he saved enough money, by working at Natich, Massachusetts, to enable him to receive instruction for two or three years at academies at Concord, Stafford, and Wolsborough, New Hampshire. In 1838 he returned to Natich and his trade. In 1840 he took an active part in the presidential canvass, advocating the election of General Harrison. From 1840 to 1845 he was constantly a member of the State Legislature, three times in the House and twice in the Senate. He was well known as a decided opponent of slavery, and at the National Whig Convention of 1848, of which he was a member, anti-slavery resolutions being rejected, he withdrew, and was active in organizing the Free Soil Party. He purchased at this time the *Boston Republican*, a daily paper, which he edited for two years. In 1851 and 1852 he was President of the Massachusetts State Senate; in 1852 President of the National Free Soil Convention at Pitsburgh, in 1853, a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and the Free Soil candidate for Governor. In 1855 he was elected to the U. S. Senate where he has remained ever since. He was a prominent candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1868, and subsequently attained that responsible position. He was chairman of the Committee on Military affairs throughout the war."

WE ARE told that according to the East India Catholic Directory there are at present 1,210,671 Catholics in India. This is an increase of 220,215 during the past 11 years. We presume both natives and Europeans are included in these numbers.

THE OUDH AKBAR of Lucknow says that the Ameer of Cabul has prevented all his ryots from sending news from Cabul to any place, and has therefore issued orders to his Amlah to open and examine all letters, &c., before despatch to their proper destination. The editor attributes this order to Russian influence.

THE NATIONAL FOOD AND FUEL REFORMER does not seem to have a high opinion of tea as a drink. It quotes a Dr. William Alcott to the effect that one cause of a scrofulous constitution by inheritance is to be found in the use of tea by ancestors and that the same beverage produces tuberculous consumption. But tea-drinkers manifest no such signs.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY SORRY to record the death of Raja Chundernath Rai Bahadur of Nattore. A descendant of Rani Bhowani, a name which is a household throughout Bengal, he carried a high prestige, and his personal bearing and intelligence were greatly in his favour. He served for a short time as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and then under the pertronage of the late Lord Mayo became on *attache* to the Foreign Office with a view to political employ. He was however disappointed and lately resigned the appointment. He was quite a young man, and his premature death leaves the Nattore Raj without an eligible head.

THURSDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

THE PIONEER hears that Nouroz Khan has settled down at Shamansur Kheyl, plundering travellers through the Tatra Pass. Zerdast Khan despatched some of Shere Ali's troops from Lalpura against the freebooter; but, after a skirmish, they had to fall back on Lalpura and wait for reinforcements. Meanwhile Nouroz Khan and his fellows hold the Tatra Pass, putting a stop to all traffic, and waylaying unwary travellers.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY after leaving Neemuch, stayed a day at Chittore, the famous fortress of Meywar that Alla-uddeen, the slave-king, took by storm in 1303. Lord Northbrook reached this place in the afternoon of the 21st November, and spent the next day in exploring the ruins scattered over the great plateau, some twelve miles round, and on the heights. He and his party then went on to Nimbahera, where they spent the night; and the next day drove on to Oodeypore, a distance of some 65 miles. Three miles outside the city, the Viceroy was met by the Maharana; an elephant procession was then formed, and they all went on to the gates of Oodeypore. Here the Viceroy and Maharana, with the rest of the party, alighted, and the Maharana, entering the Viceroy's carriage, drove to the English palace, prepared by His Highness for the reception of his guest. The city was illuminated in the evening.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay has addressed to the local Corporation a graceful letter of thanks in the Prince's name at His Royal Highness's request. Sir Philip Wodehouse, on behalf of the Prince, pays the Corporation the high compliment of addressing them as the representatives of the whole community, and thanking, through them, not merely the executive officers of the Municipality, but the officers of the Political, Military, and Marine services of the State, who have contributed to the success of the reception: and His Royal Highness has, in addition, chosen the Corporation to be almoners of his handsome gift of Rs. 10,000 to the poor of Bombay. We hope this money will be wisely appropriated.

IN COMMEMORATION of the marriages of his sons Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy has instituted two charities at a cost of Rs. 60,000.

A SOCIETY has been formed at Berlin for the purpose of opening up commercial relations with Abyssinia, especially with the kingdom of Sohoa. For many centuries a large number of Jews have been settled in that country, and from the 10th to the 13th centuries, it was governed by Jewish Kings. The present number of Jews is said to be 200,000.

ANOTHER GREAT and good man has passed away. The death of the Dr. Wilson of Bombay is announced. He was the patriarch of Indian Missionaries. He leaves a void in the Indian Mission, which cannot be easily filled up.

WE ARE glad to notice that Prince Leopold takes interest in Shakespearian readings and has arranged for some readings among his friends at Oxford. He has selected *As You Like It* for the first reading. His Royal Highness is one of the vice-presidents of the New Shakespeare Society.

FRIDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

RAI SHAMANUND DE BAHADUR of Balasore has founded two scholarships of Rs. 100 each per annum tenable in the new Orissa College at Cuttack. Sir Richard Temple approves of the rules for the allotment of the scholarships, and of the donor's proposal that they may be named "the Prince of Wales Scholarships," as a memorial of the visit of His Royal Highness to India.

WE OBSERVE that the Duke of Buckingham, the new Governor of Madras, has begun by making an invidious distinction between Europeans and Natives. His Grace held a Levee, and the only Native gentlemen, who were allowed to attend it, were some Soubadars and Jamadars belonging to the Madras Native Army, besides the Hon'ble G. N. Gujputti Row, the Hon'ble V. Ramienger, C. S. I., and the Hon'ble Mr. Humayun Jah, members of the Madras Council, who have the privilege of private entre to Government House. His Excellency afterwards held a Durbar specially for Native gentlemen.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bengal Temperance Society was held on Saturday last, Babu Keshub Chunder Sen presiding. The following Resolution was passed:

"That the melancholy event of the death of the late Babu Peary Churn Sircar, Founder and Secretary of this Society, be recorded in the minutes with an expression of the committee's deep sorrow at the serious loss which it has caused to this Society. Babu Peary Churn Sircar was a man of deep erudition, of vast and unbounded information, and of consummate abilities. His high moral character child-like simplicity, and single-minded zeal in works of humanity, rendered him highly useful to Society at large, while his devotedness to the cause of Temperance, his earnest and unceasing labours in the cause of education, his untiring endeavours to further the intellectual culture of the female sex, and to ameliorate their social condition, will doubtless be long cherished in grateful remembrance by every well-wisher of this country. His death is lamented as a national calamity, and cannot be soon forgotten.

It was also proposed to reorganize the Society. Babu Surendranath Banerjea made the best speech of the evening.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION says that Mr. E. B. Peacock, late Judge of the Small Cause Court of Delhi, has withdrawn the suit which he had unadvisedly instituted against Messrs. Smyth and Delmerick, but at the instance of the Local Government. Our contemporary adds: "It was not till lately that he passed his departmental examination, and had he been an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and not the son of Sir B. Peacock, he would have been for that reason alone removed from his appointment, but up to the last he has been treated with more than ordinary consideration, and therefore neither he nor his friends have anything to complain of." What a confession!

WE READ that the perparations ordered by the Maharajah of Kashmir in honor of the Prince's visit to Jummoo are assuming fabulous proportions. A well-informed Punjab correspondent of the *Pioneer* talks of 50 lakhs to be laid out on entertainments that only cover two days. Is this credible?

THE *Moniteur des Interts Materials* states that the Bordeaux experiments with a view to get illuminating gas from cork has been guided to a successful issue. The gas produced is so good and cheap that the town of Nerac is to be lighted with it. Cork waste, cuttings, &c, are distilled in a close vessel, and the gas is obtained brighter than that of coal. Its blue cone is less and its density greater than that of common lighting gas.

THE St. Petersburg *Golos* states that at the recent competition for admission as students to the Russian Academy of Medicine and Surgery, 93 young women, out of a total of 125, passed.

SATURDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

REPORTS have reached Hong-Kong from Yunnan that Li Hsi-t'ai has been arrested by the authorities, and held in confinement to await the opening of the tribunal by which he is to be judged. It is also rumoured that the authorities have succeeded in catching nine men who were engaged in the murder of Mr. Margary, upon the persons of seven of whom were found various articles identified as having belonged to him.

THE INDORE CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Mirror* states that "on the occasion of the late visit of Lord Northbrook to Indore, Maharajah Holkar concluded a very important treaty with the British Government. The Maharajah has agreed to abolish the mint in his own capital, and to receive from the Government mint at Bombay all coins to be used in his dominions. For this consideration, the British Government will pay His Highness twenty-five thousand rupees per annum. It has been settled that the new coin should have on one side the stamp of the British Government, and on the other that of His Highness. It would be of the same weight and value as the British rupee, and would be legal tender throughout British India, being received at par in the Government treasuries."

THE RATE of mortality in Calcutta seems to be steady. The total number of deaths during the week ending the 20th November was 454, and the same during the week ending the 27th idem was 451. There was a decrease in deaths from cholera, 91 from 106 of the previous week, but there was an increase in deaths from fever, 178 from 167.

COMPLAINTS are rife about the way the Road Cess funds are being frittered away. The establishment absorbs a good portion of the funds, and although the object of the Cess was to supplement the Provincial Fund and to provide for new roads, practically it has afforded a relief to that fund by contributing to the reduction of the engineers staff of Government and led to the transfer to the charge of Cess Committees roads, which used to be formerly maintained by Government. The district authorities are also riding their own hobbies at the expense of the Cess payers. The *Bengalee* gives an instance:

"We learn that the magisterial authorities of Nuddea are going to dig a *khal* from Allumdangah to Jamjami. This will gradually cause the present channel of the *Kumar* to dry up between the two localities mentioned above, and thus cut off the water-supply of several flourishing villages on the river bank with the important village of Gosie Doorgapore at the centre. If the Road Cess funds are to be frittered away in such mischievous freaks, the cess will prove a great curse to our country."

We would recommend the Government to publish a quarterly report on the application of the fund in the Cess districts. The public will then be able to see whether the professions of Government have been really put into practice.

THE FOLLOWING is the result of the opium sale held yesterday:

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,150	1,305	1,295	1,297 7 0	27,89,5000 0 0
Benares...	1,600	1,240	1,230	1,230 10 0	19,69,000 0 0

WE TAKE the following crop report from this morning's *Gazette of India*:

"Rain has fallen during the week in some quantity in the southern districts of Madras (except Malabar), in Sind there has been a heavy fall in Kurrachee, and general rain elsewhere more or less rain has also fallen in the western and central districts of the Punjab and in parts of Rajputana. Elsewhere, with the exception of a slight shower at Darjeeling, the returns are blank, though clouds are reported from several places in Bengal. Prospects in Madras continue good. In Mysore the drought still makes the condition of the crops critical. In Sind the rain has benefited the rubi, though not beneficial to the kharif crops. In Bombay rain is wanted in the Deccan: elsewhere the crops promise fairly. Reports are good from the Central Provinces, Berar, Rajputanan and Central India. In Bengal there is no change. In almost all districts except those of North Behar and North Bengal a good outturn of the late rice crop is expected the fears of an extensive failure are limited to the sub-divisions of Madhobani, Sitamarhi and Soopole. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects continue generally excellent, though rain would be beneficial in some districts. In the Punjab prospects are very good. Reports from Assam and British Burmah are favourable."

AT NEXT TUESDAY'S sitting of the Governor General's Legislative Council Sir William Muir will move for leave to introduce a Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that preparations are being made at Jonye for the purpose of celebrating the advent of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by distributing alms to the poor. Some of the inhabitants also propose to establish a dispensary in commemoration of the auspicious event.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following complaint against the postal department:

"Since I have enlisted myself a subscriber to the *Hindoo Patriot* I had all along been getting the paper here on every Tuesday, sometimes in the morning but generally after 2 o'clock P.M., but I am sorry to say it has, since last five weeks, been delivered to me on every Wednesday morning, evidently after a day's delay. I closely examined the covers and from the impressions of the stamps on them found that they were duly posted on Monday, not *too late*, in the Calcutta Office but despatched on the following day through Travelling Post office, and consequently reached this place on the same night and delivered on the next morning (Wednesday). The delay to all probability is made in the Calcutta Post Office through neglect of sorting clerks or some other employes. I have addressed the Post

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Master General of Bengal on the subject enclosing two covers on which the dates of stamps were quite visible but I regret to say nothing effectually has been done by him in the matter. May I have not been favored with the formal acknowledgement of the letter? If the Post Master General were not to hear such complaints how is the irregularity complained of to be remedied.

Your truly,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Rampore Haut, The 7th November 1875,

WE HAVE RECEIVED the prospectus of a new paper to be issued from Benares and called the *Common Sense*.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 26th November.—The Government has sent instructions to Sir William Jervois, Governor, Straits Settlements to abstain from the policy of annexing Perak to the Crown, and to confine himself to the punishment of the murderer of Mr. Birch.

27th Nov.—The purchase of Suez Canal shares by the British Government is made in perpetuity, and secures freehold right to property. A Berlin telegram states that it is proposed to prosecute Court Arnim for treason. The Austrian forces on the Turkish frontier have been reinforced. The Prince of Montenegro has despatched envoys to the Northern Powers to explain the difficulty of preserving neutrality. The detachment sent by the Khedive against the invasion of the Egyptian territory by the King of Abyssinia in August last has been surprised, and completely annihilated in Abyssinia.

29th Nov.—It is rumoured that Parliament will assemble on the 14th proximo. It is the intention of Government to send a Special Commission to Cairo for the purpose of examining into the present state of the Egyptian finance, and to advise the Khedive thereon.

30th Nov.—The Indian Government has announced its intention of joining the International Postal Union. All Postal Administrations affected have been invited to a conference which assembles on the 17th January next. It is reported that the Russian Army in Khokand is in a very precarious position The Honorable Stephen Cave is appointed Special Commissioner to proceed to Egypt on a special official mission from Her Majesty's Government.

Paris, 29th November.—The French Press, in discussing the purchase of the Suez Canal shares by the British Government admire the decisive action displayed by England in consummating so extensive and advantageous a transaction, though at the same time regretting the check which French influence in Egypt has sustained by the transfer. It is considered that the transfer is unlikely to lead to any political complication. The German and Austrian Press also approves the step taken by England.

30th Nov.—M. DE Lesseps has issued a reassuring circular to the shareholders in the Suez Canal. He regards the purchase of the shares by the British Government as a fortunate occurrence, cementing a union between British and French capital for a purely industrial, and therefore necessarily pacific working of the Canal. The reply of the Northern Powers to the Prince of Montenegro's envoys strictly enjoins the necessity of his preserving neutrality.

Aden, 29th Nov.—The Egyptians have taken Zuha and Kismayo in the Zanzibar territory have disarmed the Sultan's troops, and hoisted the Turkish flag.

WE ARE sorry to learn that Mr. Souttar, Registrar of the High Court, takes leave on medical certificate. Mr. Verner acts for him. Mr. J. G. Charles acts as Joint-Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs in Mr. Verner's place.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the following publications and periodicals: 1. A Welcome Ode to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. By Krishnaji P. Gadgil, Bombay. 2. Joti Sangraha, a monthly publication, Berhampore. 3. Sorojini, a drama. By the author of Puru Vikramanataka, Calcutta. 4. A Report on the Police administration of British Burma for 1874. 5. Ganankura for Kartic. 6. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. VIII, Part 4. 7. The Colonial Intelligencer for November 1875. 8. Annual Report of the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company, Limited. 9. Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur's Subdakulpadruma, second edition, Vol. III. Parts 15 and 16. 10. Sheet Almanac in Bengali for 1283, Bengali era, by Woomesh Chunder Lahuri.

WE ARE sorry to record that Dr. Hunter, extra A. D. C. to His Excellency the Viceroy, committed suicide this morning by blowing out his brains. He had come out about a month ago, and was quite a young man.

WE HAVE received a copy of the *Morning Times*, an addition to the daily press of this town. We wish it success.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1875.

THE FIRST CHAPTER OF THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

THE first chapter of the Prince's Progress in India is over. His Royal Highness is now touring in Ceylon. A brief narrative of the leading events of his journey is given in the *Gazette of India*. On the 8th His Royal Highness landed at Bombay, and as our readers are aware was received with the greatest enthusiasm and *eclat*. On the 9th he received the visits of the great chiefs who had been invited by Government to welcome him. On the evening of the same day, accompanied by His Excellency the Viceroy and by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, His Royal Highness with suite passed in procession through the city of Bombay to witness the illumination. On the 10th His Royal Highness received the minor chiefs of Kattywar, the Sirdars of the Deccan and Korkan, and the Southern Mahratta Sirdars. On the same day His Royal Highness held a Levee and also attended the Children's Fete on the Esplanade, and then proceeded in carriages, attended by his suite, to return in succession the visits of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore, and His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. After dinner His Royal Highness attended a Ball given by the members of the Byculla Club to the Officers of Her Majesty's Ships lying in Bombay Harbour. On the 11th His Royal Highness received the address of the Bombay University at the University Senate House, and returned the visits of the great chiefs at their residences On the conclusion of the visit His Royal Highness laid the first stone of the Elphinstone Dock with Masonic Honors, and afterwards returned the visits of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and His Highness the Rao of Cutch. In the evening His Royal Highness attended a reception of the Native Chiefs and Sirdars at Government House, Parell. On the 12th His Royal Highness visited the Cave of Elephanta, where an entertainment was given by His Excellency the Governor in His Royal Highness' honor. The Prince returned to Mazagon Bunder after dinner, the *May Frere* passing first among the vessels of the Mercantile Marine lying in Bombay Harbour, and then through the lines of the Squadron of Her Majesty's Ships of War assembled in honor of His Royal Highness' visit to India. All the vessels were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. On the 13th His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, visited Poona. Sir Phillip Wodehouse gave a dinner in honor of the Prince of Wales, and afterwards held a Reception. On the 14th His Royal Highness and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended Divine Service at Government House. On the 15th His Royal Highness visited the village and temples of Parbuttee. In the afternoon His Royal Highness drove through the old town, and attended a review of the troops. After dusk His Royal Highness with His Excellency the Governor drove through the illuminated parts of the city and afterwards dined with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in Bombay. On the 16th His Royal Highness returned to Bombay from Poona After receiving His Highness Aga Khan, His Royal Highness attended a review of the troops in the garrison, and presented colors to the Marine Battalion in the afternoon. On the 17th His Royal Highness drove out in the afternoon and visited various public institutions. On the 18th His Royal Highness visited Lady Sassoon, His Highness Aga Khan, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, returning to the *Serapis*. At 8-30 P. M. His Royal Highness left by train for Baroda. On the 19th His Royal Highness arrived at Baroda and met by His Highness the Gaekwar and conducted in an Elephant Procession to the Residency, where His Royal Highness received His Highness the Gaekwar. His Royal Highness subsequently returned the visit of His Highness the Gaekwar, and then visited Her Highness the Maharanee Jumnabaee. After viewing some native sports His Royal Highness dined with the Officers of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry. On the 20th His Royal Highness left Baroda at 6 A. M. for Mackarpara, where His Royal Highnes witnessed Cheeta-hunting and other field sports. His Royal Highness returned to the Residency at 7 P. M., and dined with the Officers of the Regiment Native Infantry. On the 21st His Royal Highness attended Divine Service at the Residency, in the forenoon. After dinner, which was given in His Royal Highness' honor, by Her Highness the Maharanee Jumnabaee, at the Moteebagh, His Royal Highness left by special train for Mehmoodabad. On the 22nd His Royal Highness shot in the neighbourhood of Mehmoodabad, in the forenoon, and left by special train for Baroda at 2 P. M. After luncheon, His Royal Highness drove to Dabka. On the 23rd His Royal Highness went out pig-sticking at day-break, afterwards drove back to Baroda. After dinner. His Royal Highness received deputations from Ahmedabad, Surat, and Broach. His Royal Highness and suite left Baroda for Bombay by special train at 9-30 P. M. On the 24th His Royal Highness arrived at Bombay at 8-30 A. M., and was received with the usual honors by His Excellency the Governor. His Royal Highness drove to the dock-yard, was met by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, and embarked for the *Serapis* under a salute from Her Majesty's Ships of War. On the 25th His Royal Highness embarked at 5 P. M. and the *Serapis* left at 5-30 P. M., for Goa and thence to Beypoor. On the 26th His Royal Highness landed in Goa. His Royal Highness was received at the pier by the Governor-General of Goa, and a crowd of civil and military officials with the Municipality and the priests. The infantry and artillery troops paraded with their bands. He was conducted to the Palace; thence he proceeded to old Goa, inspected the Convent of Saint Francis Xavier. the Cathedral, and other ruins. On the 27th His Royal Highness left for Beypore. On the 29th His Royal Highness was received there by the Acting Governor of Madras, the Resident of Travancore, and other Residency officials. The visit to Travancore it is said has been abandoned owing to the receipt of unfavorable reports regarding the state of public health in some portions of that territory.

We have given a bare outline of the leading events of the first chapter of the Prince's visit. From all accounts it appears that His Royal Highness has made a most unfavorable impression upon all with whom he has come in contact. Not only is His Royal Highness "the first English gentleman" by birth and rank but also by sentiment and feeling. His personal demeanour is said to be most pleasant and attractive; born to the true manner he unites to it a heart as large as the domain to which he is heir apparent. The Native chiefs and princes, themselves most punctillious in matters of etiquette, have, if we are informed aright, been deeply impressed with his dignity and frankness, dignity in keeping with his exalted station, and frankness in accord with his genial nature. They have seen in him the model of an Englishman, and, whatever the unpleasantness which was at the outset caused by the baleful influence of Sir Phillip Wodehouse's Secretariat, that cloud we hope has been wholly chased away by the sunshine of the Prince's presence and courtsey. Of course the Royal progress has been attended with some untoward accidents. We have already adverted to the insult offered to the native princes by the Bombay Secretariat; there was then the affront given to the representatives of the Press at Baroda by the *hauteur* and insolence of an official, who could not realize the magnitude of the position in which he was temporarily placed; then the *fracas* between Mr. Secretary Lee-Warner and the Parsees in a religious procession, though not directly connected with the Prince's visit; and last though not the least the honoring of the Bombay Commissioner of Police, which is not unjustly construed into an indignity to the local community. The mischief of the first has been repaired by the Prince himself; that of the second by Sir Bartle Frere; the third is a matter for judicial investigation, but that of the fourth is irreparable. H. R. H. is not however responsible for the last. He has simply done what the Queen has been advised to do, and it is interesting to enquire who has been Her Majesty's adviser in this matter. It is said that Sir Frank Souter is a relative of Sir Bartle Frere's wife, and such relationship as matters go in this world is a passport to any favour. If Her Majesty or His Royal Highness had known in what estimation Sir Frank Souter was held by the people of Bombay and what moral effect the bestowal of the knighthood upon him would produce upon them, possibly they would have hesitated to adopt the suggestion. What however strikes us most is that His Royal Highness has come to see the princes and people of India, and that the first object of distinction selected by him has been an Englishman, and one who has been in chronic antagonism with Her Majesty's loyal subjects. It is strange that not one Native subject was selected for any distinction from the

fountain of honor. Even the list of the recipients of the secondary honor of the Star of India does not contain the name of a native subject. A few Native chiefs, who are not properly speaking subjects, and a few English officials and non-officials complete the list already published. The invidious distinction made has as might be expected attracted the attention of our countrymen. They are beginning to say that the Prince has come only to honor his own countrymen and a few chiefs, whom perhaps the Government wishes to keep in good humour. We are however happy to learn that the Prince has thoroughly enjoyed the first chapter of his progress. Nowhere perhaps did H. R. H. enjoy it more than at Baroda. He keeps good health and takes a hearty pleasure in all that is done to honor and amuse him. We hope the remaining chapters will prove as agreeable to His Royal Highness as the first is believed to have been.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

vrs.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

THE DEPUTATION of Sir Louis Mallet is a fresh blow to the status of the Governor General. Lord Northbrook may not resent it because Sir Louis is a personal friend of His Lordship. But the question is not a personal one; it involves a principle of grave import; it means this whether the Governor General or the Secretary of State shall rule India. We have always held that the Secretary of State as the responsible Minister of the Crown ought to have the last word, that he ought to exercise the functions of a Court of Appeal, that he ought to interpose his authority and veto the measures of the Governor General whenever these run counter to the feelings, sentiments and wishes of the people. Ordinarily the Governor General ought to be the Lord Paramount of India; he is responsible for the good government of the country, and ought to exercise a wide latitude of thought and action. He is on the spot and therefore better fitted to know the wants and wishes of the people. If he wantonly violates the principles on which it is the wish of Her Majesty the Queen to govern Her Indian Empire and brings her Government into disrepute and fills the people with discontent, the Secretary of State has the remedy in his own hands—he can recall the Governor General. But to reduce him to the position of a reference clerk, to convert him into a puppet, the strings being pulled from the Westminster Hotel, and to weaken his authority by constant and harassing interference can neither be consistent with his self-respect or conducive to the best interests of the people. Closely as the late Court of Directors used to watch the proceedings of the Governor General they seldom worried him about matters of which he was the best judge. They laid down broad general principles, which he was bound to respect and follow. But since India has passed under the direct rule of the Crown the Governor General, though he has been raised to the rank of Viceroy, has lost his old status. The first Viceroy Lord Canning was too proud to submit to that degradation to which his successors have been reduced. The process of degradation commenced with Lord Elgin and culminated with Lord Mayo. Lord Elgin was imbecile and caried more for the comforts of his office than its dignity. Lord Lawrence brought neither the prestige of a live lord nor the influence of party connection at home. Lord Mayo was a waxen doll, who was alternately moulded by his advisers and the Secretary of State just as they wished. Lord Northbrook has had a sore trial. Nominated by a Whig Ministry it has been his misfortune to serve under a Tory Ministry; himself master of the problem of Indian administration from his early connection, training and sympathies he naturally chafes when unreasonable restraint is imposed upon him. On the other hand the present Indian Minister is a man of strong will and has also sufficient Indian experience to lend weight to his opinions. Two suns, as the saying goes, cannot shine in the same firmament, and we are not therefore surprised to see every now and then a collision between them. First came the famine. Lord Northbrook had taken all necessary precautions to avert the calamity, but telegram after telegram came with increasing importunity ordering the Governor General to buy more rice and the result has been the loss of about half a million. Then came the Baroda blunder. Lord Northbrook had committed the first mistake, but Lord Salisbury aggravated it tenfold. Lord Northbrook's error was an error of judgment, while Lord Salisbury's a want of moral perception. And now we have the tariff question. Barring the import duty on raw cotton the new Tariff Act is a monument of enlightened commercial legislation. It has freed national industry as regards exports except in three articles, and future generations will reap the benefit the seeds of which have been sown by Lord Northbrook. But what is the consequence? Manchester is angry, because the import duty on cotton goods has not been remitted, and a Cotton Lord at a late meeting declared that Lord Salisbury was as angry as Cottonopolis. If there was any statesman more fitted than another by education, family traditions and political sympathies to deal with a tariff question it was Lord Northbrook. Born to free trade principles, nurtured in the invigorating atmosphere of modern economists, and free from clique or class prejudices he brought a trained and impartial mind to bear upon the consideration of the question. And when he has pronounced that there is nothing wrong or unsound in principle in taxing the cotton goods of Manchester for revenue purposes, it was the obvious duty of the Secretary of State to accept his decision. But Lord Salisbury seems to be pledged to the Manchester school. His Ministry wants strength in Lancashire, and what does he care how India will fare in the game he is playing? True that such a part the Conservatives had never before played in ruling the destinies of India. True that India had always been governed with a single-minded zeal by Conservative statesmen. True that some of the best reforms carried out in India had been initiated by the Tory Government. True that on the abolition of the East India Company the noble charter of the princes and peoples of India was given by a Tory Cabinet. But alas! the times have changed. The Tories now thirst for power and they care not how their end is attained. At home they have not hesitated to tout for the suffrages of even the publicans, and they seem to be in treaty with Manchester for friendship. Lord Salisbury had pledged himself to Manchester to lower if not to repeal the import duty, and he is roundly taxed for not carrying out his promise. As an alternative he has deputed his commercial member, Sir Louis Mallet, to talk over Lord Northbrook. It is of course the intention of the Secretary of State to carry the Governor General with him if practicable, and the object of Sir Louis Mallet's mission is to bring about a reconciliation of views between the two great functionaries. But these views are as apart as the poles asunder. Lord Northbrook is under no personal obligation to Manchester, and does not therefore care for its smiles or frowns. Lord Salisbury has not approached the question with a clear conscience. In such a matter as this the interests of the people of India are not identical with those of Manchester. Manchester's gain will be India's loss, and a statesman, who would favor Manchester at the expense of India cannot be considered a friend of the latter. The cry of protection is wholly false. Lord Northbrook has fully explained that the import duty is not intended for the protection of Indian manufactures, but that it is required for revenue purposes only. We do not know how Lord Salisbury accepts this view, but it is clear that if he had been satisfied he would not have deputed Sir Louis Mallet. Now the question arises should the Secretary of State set at naught the deliberate policy of the Governor General arrived at by a careful examination of facts, of the position and needs of English commerce and Indian industry, and of the exigencies of the Indian revenue, simply because it is opposed to the wishes of the powerful Manchester party in England? This is a question which must be referred to the ultimate tribunal of the people and Parliament of England if Lord Salisbury arbitrarily overrules Lord Northbrook.

MR. DISREALI'S *COUP D'ETAT*.

PEACE hath its victories no less renowned than War, and Mr. Disreali's *coup d'etat* affords an apt illustration of this saying. Asiatic imagination has achieved for England a peaceful victory, which has taken the civilized world by surprise. In the complications of the Eastern Question England has a direct interest. Egypt is the vassal of Turkey, and whatever fate may overtake the Porte it will necessarily involve the Khedive. It is true that Egypt has outgrown Turkey. It has a Government of its own; it has its own laws and ordinances; it has its own army and administrative staff; it has thus all the emblems of civilized life, and its allegiance to Turkey is nominal. The Khedive rules, as the *Times* justly says, one of the most important territories in the world. The leading journal expresses the feeling of the English nation in making the following estimate of the political value of Egypt to England: "The military value of Egypt is simply incalculable in the present state of our relations with the East. It is one of those countries for the possession of which great wars have been waged times out of mind. Turkey itself is of less moment to England, and we simply could not afford to let it pass into hands which might be hostile. It may, perhaps, become a less prized possession if Asia Minor be opened up and a railway made through the Euphrates or the Tigris valley; but these possibilities still seem to be a long way off fulfilment, and, meanwhile, we must keep the keenest watch over a country which lies across our road to India. We are really indebted to the Khedive for the manner in which he has made use of his power. He might have cast many annoyances in our way if he had studiously set himself to win the favour of other Powers, and it must be confessed that our Government did try the patience of Egyptian statesmen by the coldness, not to say the hostility, with which it treated the scheme for the excavation of the Suez Canal. A less shrewd ruler might have been so resentful as to become the instrument of French or Russian influence, and have obliged us to use a very stringent kind of diplomacy for the maintenance of Egyptian neutrality. Had he been guided by the usual policy of Eastern Potentates, he would have striven to win favour and strength by playing off one Power against another." Mahomet Ali, the Pasha of Egypt, was received with royal honors when he visited England in 1867, and his success was regarded with the greatest jealousy by the Porte. Every step taken by him in progress is a step gained in the consummation of absolute independence. The Porte feels that the Khedive's railways and docks and the Suez Canal are a reproach to Turkey, which in point of facilities for the carrying on of commerce is still pretty much where it was three or four centuries ago. The immense progress which Egypt has made has extorted from Turkey not a few of the attributes of a sovereign for the Khedive. By far the most important concession made is the Decree on the subject of succession to the Throne. Thus Egypt has to all intents and purposes become an independent power, though it owes a nominal allegiance to Turkey.

Mr. Disreali seems to be fully alive to this growing power of Egypt and its political importance to England. What the short-sightedness of Lord Palmerston had left undone his Asiatic imagination has accomplished. He has not moved one soldier or fired one shot, but has peacefully established a permanent footing in Egypt. He has purchased the Khedive', shares in the Suez Canal. Egypt, with all its progress and development, is not quite happy in its finances, and Mr. Disreali has proffered English gold for the relief of the Khedive. And he has accomplished his purpose so skilfully and cleverly that not a word oozed out until the compact had been concluded. By this *coup d'etat* England's Minister has shewn a capacity for coping with difficulties which even a Bismarck might envy. While the Great Powers of Europe have been deliberating over the programme for the absorption of Turkey, England steals a march over them, and practically occupies Egypt. Of course England must be prepared to back her gold with her bayonets. The capi-

tal, says a contemporary, raised for the construction of the Canal amounted altogether to £16,500,000, which was subscribed in the following manner :—

	£
Original shares (holders principally French)....	4,000,000
Shares of Khedive (no interests for 30 years) ..	4,000,000
Nine per cent. preference shares.....	4,000,000
Arbitrators' award paid Khedive for land ceded to Company (no interests for 30 years).....	3,500,000
Lottery shares.....	1,000,000
Total.....	16,500,000

The English Government has bought, therefore, only about one-half the Khedive's interest in the Canal, His Highness himself retaining the other half. The money stake of England will be thus very considerable, but the price is cheap for the power she thus acquires. France had hoped to convert the Canal into a French lake, but Mr. Disreali's diplomacy has foiled that scheme. Besides, France is not now strong enough to dictate her terms to any European Power. The fusion of the French and English capital will also be a new bond of union between England and France for the protection of Egypt. M. de Lesseps, we are glad, to learn appreciates the present position, and considers the English move favorable to his undertaking. The advantage to England both commercially and politically is immense. Consider, as a Bombay contemporary says, what would be the consequence, "now that the commerce of East and West has been diverted into this new channel, if the waterway from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea is suddenly blocked, and all England's communications with India, China, and Australia thrown back again upon the route round the Cape of Good Hope. Why it would be equivalent to having the power of steam annihilated, and being condemned once more to travel in no swifter conveyances than stage coaches. The Canal is not like the broad Ocean. It is a narrow waterway, which a few thousand mischievous troops might quickly succeed in choking up and rendering impassable for years. England cannot afford, therefore, to run the risk of leaving this most important link in the chain of her communications with her Eastern colonies and dependencies at the mercy of accident. She cannot even place it under the protection of a conference of European powers willing to guarantee its neutrality. She must, with the prospect of the speedy appearance of Russia in the Mediterranean as a formidable Naval Power, keep the control of the Canal in her own hands; and she has now acquired the right to guard it in case of need with her own troops by becoming the principal shareholder in the Suez Canal Company." Mr. Disreali's *coup d'etat* is thus complete. The Foreign Policy of the Conservatives was known to be their strongest point, and by this splendid stroke of business they have achieved a success, which will materially strengthen their position and power.

MANCHESTER *vrs.* INDIA.

WE think the time has come for the press and people of India to come forward and give all their moral support to Lord Northbrook for the bold front he has presented to Manchester and which has as was expected raised a howl against him. He is now openly attacked by Manchester men as the only stumbling-block in their way. They have not been satisfied with the sop which Lord Northbrook gave to them in the shape of the new import duty upon long-stapled cotton. We are sorry that His Lordship took that false step, for it has pleased neither Manchester nor India, and his position we submit would have been impregnable, if he had adhered to his sound and righteous policy on the whole question. But that is a small matter. We can afford to overlook it. The larger question remains behind, and upon it Lord Northbrook is sound to the core. We believe that were it not for his firm and resolute resistance to the selfish demands of Manchester, the import duty on cotton goods would have by this time gone or would have been considerably lowered, and an income tax imposed instead in order to make good the loss of revenue. This was the position fairly indicated by Lord Salisbury in his address to Manchester, and we fear that it will come to pass at no distant day. But Lord Northbrook is firm; he will not yield to Manchester, and therein lies our hope. He has of course a powerful minister to cope with, powerful from his position, intellect, and resources, and as the Conservatives wish to cajole Manchester in order to keep power in their hands, we should not be surprised if they should sacrifice the people of India, and with them the statesman who holds that the interests of the Queen's subjects in this country demand his first consideration. Nothing we submit could be more honorable to him than that he should rather resign the helm of the Government than surrender his principle and the interests of the myriad millions committed to his charge. It is clear that Manchester will fight hard, and it therefore behoves the whole Indian community, both European and Native, to consider whether the Governor General, who is so manfully battling for them, should fight single-handed.

We have already a foretaste of the fight which Manchester means to wage. At a recent meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce there was a discussion upon the new Indian Tariff Act. The President said: "The present state of trade and the rivalry and competition they had to meet with, a tax of 5 per cent. in their own possessions in India was rather more than could be patiently borne by this community very long." Mr. Ferguson, who had headed the agitation in Lord Palmerston's time, and got the import duty reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. observed that "he was now inclined to think, from information he had obtained, that they were not far distant from the day when there would be a total abolition of the duty." Mr. Taylor said, "it was a great disappointment to manufacturers who were struggling in trade to find that, notwithstanding the Marquis of Salisbury's statement a few months ago that the removal of the abominable import duties was only a question of time, the first step towards rendering those duties permanent had been taken by the Indian Government imposing what they called a countervailing duty on raw material; and they were promised that, if that was not sufficient, an excise duty would be placed upon the production of the Indian mills. He thought the agitation for the removal of the impost ought to be transferred from that room to the manufacturing towns of Lancashire, in order that pressure might be brought to bear upon the governing classes in India. He thus attacked the Governor General. They had a Governor General who was a free-trader when in this country, but immediately on getting into the sickly atmosphere of India he became as much a Protectionist as any one. If the Governor General and those who surrounded him were so insensible to shame as to perpetuate a grievance and keep the great consuming classes of India from what they were justly entitled to—to buy in the cheapest market—let them petition the Empress of that country, our own beloved Queen, and let them send memorials from every considerable town in Lancashire." Mr. Alderman Walthew remarked that "he believed that, if the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country were united in presenting a bold front, the impost would be eventually removed." Mr. Lord was very emphatic and remarked: "Mr. Taylor seemed to think that the Marquis of Salisbury had scarcely carried out his promises, but it should be remembered that, although Lord Salisbury presided at the India Office, he had to leave much of the carrying out of the work to the Government in India—to Lord Northbrook and his Council—particularly in questions of ways and means. It would not be possible for Lord Salisbury to entrust Lord Northbrook to do away with a tax which gave him a large portion of his revenue without providing means to make up the deficiency. In that matter Lord Northbrook appeared to have gave almost directly in opposition to the views expressed by his chief in England—(hear, hear)—and as the new Tariff Act of this year was discussed and made law in a single day, they had not before them the arguments that were used to gain its enforcement. (Hear, hear.) There was no opportunity of discussing the question. The Act was passed at Simla. far from Calcutta. where no commercial members of the Legislative Council could be heard, and the whole proceeding bore the appearence of stealing a march on the commercial part of the community in India. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the Government at home, as represented by the Marquis of Salisbury and his Council, he thought the country had an earnest that they would not turn their backs on what they had said. inasmuch as since the Tariff Act was received in England Lord Salisbury had appointed his principal Secretary, Sir Louis Mallet, to go to India on a special mission. It would be very much out of place for them to say in antipation what the result would be of that mission, or what were Sir Louis Mallet's instructions; but it would not be stepping beyond the bounds of propriety if they said that the new Tariff Act had not given satisfaction to the Indian Home Government any more than it had to that Chamber and to the manufacturers and merchants of Lancashire." Mr. Jackson said, "they were accused of selfishness in asking for the abolition of the Indian import duty, but he asked in what their selfishness consisted. They opposed any legislative action that was hostile to the manufacturers of India; they rejoiced at the removal of duty on cotton goods leaving India; they asked for the Indian manufacturers perfect fair play and free-trade; and all they asked for themselves was to be placed in the same position—that a duty seriously damaging to the trade of these districts should not be maintained for the benefit of the manufacturing industry of India." He apprehended that "they had a great deal more to fear from the competition of Indian mills than was generally supposed to be the case by that Chamber, and he, therefore, thought they had even stronger grounds than those presented to the Marquis of Salisbury by the Chamber for demanding the repeal of the duty, which put a great additional fiscal burden on the manufactures of Lancashire, and which would necessarily supplement the natural disadvantages under which they laboured greatly to their detriment."

It will be seen from the above extracts, that Manchester is determined to have the import duty repealed, and it will fight hard to accomplish its end. And who knows that it will not carry the day? Manchester is strong but India is weak. Manchester can shriek but India cannot even cry. Manchester has a powerful friend in the Indian Minister, but India's friend the Viceroy holds his office on the breath of that Minister. It is true that India's cause is just and righteous, but Manchester's selfishness is mightier. Even one Manchester man was obliged to admit that the cotton trade was India's own. Mr. Cheetham said: "they must not forget that from time immemorial there had been a native consumption of cotton in India for the production of their own domestic goods, and these mills really in the first place became substitutes for their native manufactures. It was not simply weaving that the natives practised, but they spun in their own houses just as people did in this country some century ago. In course of time much of the domestic manufactures would be transferred to the mills." But who heard Mr. Cheetham? If our countrymen are wise, they ought to prepare themselves for the fight. It is a bloodless battle, and if India can waft its voice across ten thousand miles of water, a difficult task, we admit, but nevertheless quite practicable, it may be heard. Of course the chances are against us, but with truth and justice for our motto we ought to be prepared to face any foe.

THE POLICE IN BENGAL AND THE N. W. P.

WE have before us the Resolutions of the local Governments of Bengal and the N. W. P. on the Police administration of the two Provinces. The literary merits of the two Resolutions widely differ. The Bengal Resolution is well-written, compact and argumentative, the North West Resolution is jejune, halting and unimpressive. But the latter contains more facts than the former. The Police in the N. W. P. is evidently deteriorating. We are told that from 1864 to 1870, the classification of crime differed from that which introduced in 1871 exists up to the present time; but in all ten years alike, the returns show the total number of cases reported. There has again been an especial cause of increase, *viz.*, sanitary offences, the number of which has grown

with the great growth in recent years of municipalities. Excluding figures under this head, the result is given as under :

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Deduct Cases under serial Nos. 57,58.	57,356	64,124	62,570	60,320	74,249	88,881
	—1,897	1,881	2,230	2,619	3,089	3,624
	55,459	62,243	60,340	57,701	71,160	85,257

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Deduct Cases under serial Nos. 57,58.	71,074	75,969	85,526	93,437	1,01,256
	4,358	8,428	7,630	7,997	7,728
	66,716	67541	77896	85,440	93,528
Deduct sanitary cases...					5.045
					88,483

The returns show a steady increase in recorded offences, which have risen from 55,459 to 88,483, or 59 percent., a higher number than in any year since 1868 which was a year of great scarcity. This is an enormous increase, and however it may be explained the fact cannot be altered. The chief numerical increase we are told has been in the Allahabad and Benares Divisions, though in none is the actual increase under 50, and the proportionate increase in none, except Meerut, under 20 per cent. Again, the proportion of convictions to total cases varies inversely as the amount of crimes reported. In other words, the districts which convict the most crime record the smallest proportion. The conclusion therefore is that where crime is actually least, convictions are most sucessful, or that where the proportion of convictions is most sucessful, least crime is recorded. We observe that the proportion of convictions to cases decided has risen to 84·18, as against 83·72 in 1873, and 81.52 in 1872 ; and that the percentage of convictions to Police arrests is 80·82, as against 80·3 in 1873, and 77 in 1872. Of a total number of 100,118 cases, 99,295, or 90 per cent., were enquired into ; and of these again 34.588, or 38.2 were prosecuted to conviction. The comparative statement of crime shows a considerable increase under dacoities and ordinary thefts, with some decrease under robberies, housebreaking, and criminal trespass : the other heads (murders and cattle-thefts) have remained nearly stationary. Riots, which are not shown in the statement, have largely increased *viz.*, from 222 to 341, or by 119. Of the 332 murders reported during the year, 199, or 60 per cent., and of 768 persons arrested 404, or 52 per cent., were convicted ; 54 cases are still pending ; in 1873,62 per cent. of the cases, and 52 per cent. of the offenders, were convicted. There is an increase in rapes and suicides. The former, it is believed, are frequently false charges brought by a wife, detected *in delicto*, to save her reputation. It is to be regretted that the very grave and serious offence of gang dacoities—armed bands attacking and plundering houses—has of late years shown itself and has increased in the Agra division, which in 1866 was pronounced especially free from it. Of 4,291 cattle thefts reported in the year, or standing over from the previous year convictions were obtained in 1,322 cases, or 30 per cent. In cattle thefts, the old story re-appears, two-thirds of the cattle are recovered, but only one-third of the thieves convicted. It is said that the large demand for butchers' meat in the cantonments of North-West districts, and amongst the large Mussulman population, makes cattle-stealing a particularly lucrative business; and that in the eastern districts the cattle stolen are more used for agricultural purposes. Peculiar facilities exist too no doubt for stealing cattle grazing over wide stretches of pasture on the banks of the Ganges or Jumna, attended by a lad or two only, and surrounded by villages who make cattle-stealing a profession. But all this we submit is no good excuse for the Police. It is scandalous that year after year the number of cattle thefts should increase and that the Police should prove powerless to repress it. The provision of the Criminal Procedure Code for the arrest of persons without ostensible means of living seems to be an engine of oppression. Sir John Strachey says that "he has no objection to a reasonable use of the power given by the Chapter, which especially in large towns like Benares, may be worked with great benefit. But if worked with the mere object of putting into jail any man against whom there may be suspicions which cannot be brought home to him in any particular case, it is a sign of weakness, both in the Police and the Magistracy. The comparative annual figures of convictions under this Chapter should be carefully given in all reports, with explanations in districts where the results are abnormal. It is observed, for example, that in Etah, with its 82 convictions, Mr. Harkness has inscribed no less than 1,000 names on the rolls of bad characters."

Such is the state of the Police in the N. W. P. as painted by the local Government.

In Bengal there was also an increase of crime. The total number of offences reported in 1874 was 126,122, against 114,828 in the previous year, and 108,434 in 1872. Deducting false cases, the balance of cases accepted as true was 99,191 in 1874, 88,006 in 1873, and 82,988 in 1872. With the exception of the Cooch Behar and Dacca Divisions, in which there was some decrease, crime we are told has increased in all the other divisions of the provinces under the Government of Bengal,and notably in Burdwan,Rajshahye, Patna, and Bhagulpore. The scarcity, the Inspector General of Police thinks, was directly the cause of much of that class of crime, which is usually the result of want. Chief among the causes to which he ascribes the increase in crime Mr. Hankey mentions the increase of population and of manufactures, and the enhancement of prices consequent on the progress of civilisation. We have no comparative table before us giving the statistics of crime in Bengal for the last decade as furnished in the North West Resolution. We however notice that with respect to cases struck off as false, the general percentage of such cases has fallen off from 23·4 in 1872 and 23·3 in 1873 to 21·3 during the past year, and that, as in former years, the largest percentage occured in the Dacca Division, where out of 15,780 cases reported 6,460 were expunged as false. In Backergunge alone more than one-half the cases reported were declared to be false. The proportion of false cases has generally been the smallest in the Urdoo-speaking districts. Deducting cases which were struck off as false or not enquired into there remained 86,555 against 73,141 in 1873. The results of the proceedings of the police as regards the accused in these cases were as follows :

	1873.	1874.
Number of persons arrested	87,478	95,729
Finally convicted	50,540	57,703
Acquitted	32,493	31,801

The Lieutenant Governor considers this creditable, the percentage of cases in which convictions obtained having been 39·8 per cent. against 38 per cent. in 1873. The number of persons actually put on trial is said to have amounted to 93,524, of whom 61·7 per cent. were finally convicted, against 59·9 in 1873. The large number of these heinous offences, and general inability of the police to deal successfully with this crime, as above noticed, are matters which demand the serious consideration of the Inspector-General. The increase of dacoity cases from 356 in 1873 to 465 in 1874 the Lieutenant Governor justly remarks is quite the most serious circumstance in this annual report. Doubtless much of this crime is of a comparatively mild character ; some of the increase, too, is due to the famine in some districts, or to the scarcity in others. So far and so far only, is the Lieutenant-Governor willing to accept the palliation offered for so unsatisfactory a result. On the other hand, he warns all police officers that "he believes the greater part of this crime to be preventible, and that, wherever it rears its head, there must be some fault on the part of the Magistrate and District Superintendent. The continued prevalence of such a crime will not be tolerated in any district, as it will be taken to indicate a want of the first qualities which ought to distinguish the character of a police officer. The real dacoities are committed by professional criminals who are known, or whose existence is certainly ascertainable, and who belong to gangs which are traceable on enquiry. These men will sooner or later be found and caught if the Magistrate and the District Superintendent address themselves to the task with a resolve not to be baffled." Cattle thefts also increased in Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks : "There is, he fears, a real increase, due in some degree to criminal organization. The exigencies of the growing demand for hides do doubtless afford some temptation, and cattle are sometimes systematically poisoned for the sake of their hides. In the Patna Division the increase amounted to 229 cases ; in the Bhagulpore Division to 154. In the Rajshaye Division where a steady increase is also observable, the result is attributed to an increase in the hide trade. These circumstances cause much mischief and scandal, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that if the attention of District Superintendents shall be strenously directed to the subject, some means of prevention will be found. He will hold these officers responsible either to effect such prevention, or to show that have done all that was possible in this direction without entire success."

A comparison of the crime returns of Bengal and the North Western Provinces shews that crime is less in Bengal than in the North West, and that the Police are more successful there in bringing about convictions than here. The population of Bengal is nearly double that of the N. W. P., and yet the total number of crimes here about half. This difference is probably attributable to the peaceful disposition and comparative prosperity of Bengal, due more or less to the social revolution made by the Permanent Settlement. Again in Bengal conviction is not easy, because here the people are better conversant with law, are aided by a more intelligent and educated bar, and presided over by a better trained bench. There is also greater light of public opinion in Bengal. One thing is however clear. Crime in both Bengal and the N. W. P. is increasing, and the Police becoming day by day less powerful in coping with it. A thorough reform in the Police is needed in both the provinces, and it is hopeful that both the Provincial Governors seem to be fully alive to the gravity of the subject.

PERAK.

THE LITTLE War, which the British Government has in hand at Perak, affords another example of the British policy of meddle and muddle. The facts, which have come out, shew that it is the aggressiveness of the British authorities, which has cost the life of the British Resident and plunged the Government into a war with the Malays. The circumstances which have led to the present disaster are thus narrated by the *Friend of India* : More than two years ago, there occurred certain disturbances among the Chinese workmen at the Laroot mines, and at the same time a disputed succession to the Perak Sultanate, and these twin troubles in the words of the Governor "hinged mutually the one upon the other." British interference was considered necessary. Sir Andrew Clarke, then Governor of the Straits Settlements, after seeing the Laroot disturbances settled, supported the claims of the Sultan Abdulah to the throne in preference to those of his rival Ismail. What is called the Pangkore engagement was entered into ; Mr. Birch was appointed British Resident at Perak ; and Sultan Abdulah who had for a time ceased to smoke opium and promised to behave better, agreed to receive, and act upon, the advice of the Resident in all matters that did not directly affect the religion and customs of the Malays. The advice of the Resident was to regulate the collection and control of the revenue, and Abdulah agreed to abstain from all irregular methods of raising money, and to content himself with a fixed income. But Abdulah seems to be a man not fitted by his habits and character to rule. Just twelve months ago Mr. Birch thus wrote of him :—"The more I have to say to the Sultan, the more I feel the magnitude of the task I have offered to undertake with such a man. He is eminently silly and foolish. Opium, too has become his bane again, and he is good for very little. He has been evidently giving himself up to a good deal of indulgence since I saw him in May." When Sir William Jervoise undertook the Government of the Straits he found that the Sultan's principal occupations were opium smoking and "squeezing" his people for money to be squandered in riotous living. The most unscrupulous means appear to have been employed for this purpose, and no heed was given to the remonstrances of the Resident, who wrote lengthy complaints to the Straits' Government about the Sultan's behaviour. "What I have to complain of," wrote Mr. Birch in November last year

" is his extreme childishness and his habit of never attending to what you are saying to him, but breaking off to ask frivolous questions of all sorts and in some way or other affecting his dress." In the beginning of the present year Sir William Jervoise went to Perak from Singapore, and we quote the following account given by him of his first interview with the Sultan :—" I first met Sultan Abdullah at Campong Gaja, and had a formal intreview with him at Bandar Bahru, further down the river and the seat of the Residency. I told him that he had violated the engagement entered into by him and disregarded the warning set forth in the Proclamation on holding the engagements inviolable. I pointed out to him that the present situation was detrimental to the development of his country and calculated to lead to disturbances ; and that, interested as the British Government is by the neighbourhood of Penang to Perak, in obtaining a settled condition of affairs in that State, in the progress made in its development, and in the welfare of its inhabitants, that we felt ourselves bound to interfere to bring about a better state of things in Perak. Ismail and the Ulu Chiefs—to whom I had previously spoken in the same strain —acknowledged the truth of my observations, and considered that no improvement could take place without the assistance of the British Government —I found, that the representations made with respect to Abdullah's character, so far as I was capable of judging, had not been exaggerated. His imbecility and want of character were manifest at every turn. I proposed to him that British officers should undertake the government of the country, and that he and other Chiefs entitled to payment by the State should receive allowances from the revenues of Perak, and he promised to consider this suggestion. I believe, that by this course, the affairs of Perak would be put on a satisfactory footing and that an end would be put to the rivalry of parties, both of whom would be treated with equal consideration and equal justice. A good government, and one which would meet with the wishes of the Perak people, was a necessity, and as Abdullah had been recognised by us as Sultan, and as I wished to give him a fair trial of the promises of amendment which he had made to me, I determined, if he would consent, to adopt a policy of ruling the State in his name." When Mr. Birch presented to him a complete scheme of taxation, he professed his approval but excused himself from signing it. The cup of Abdulla's sin was thus overflowing, but we agree with the *Friend*, that " the self-appointed paramount power was perhaps even at this time driving the Sultan and his chiefs a little too fast. Imagine these wild Malay chiefs and their opium-smoking, helpless ruler, saddled suddenly and against their secret will with a British Dictator as Resident among them, with a complete scheme of taxation not after *their* hearts, but framed and imposed upon them from without. Was it wonderful that there should be some kicking against the pricks ? It is true that Abdullah had promised implicit obedience, but his habits of indulgence had made him imbecile, and it may be taken for granted that he had advisers among the Rajahs whose councils were hostile to the terms of the Pangkore engagement. The Resident was an able and energetic official, but does not appear to have been very scrupulous or delicate in his action, while it plainly needed much tact and delicacy to bring the Sultan and his chiefs, each of whom had been accustomed to levy taxes and raise money in his own district, to accept at once, and honestly carry out, a cut and dried new scheme of taxation furnished by the Resident. We can see neither wisdom nor justice, in the course that was pursued. We enter a foreign state which happens to lie in proximity to our settlement ; we assume the right of the powerful to settle a disputed succession. We set on the throne an incapable ruler against whom there exists a strong faction headed by his rival ; we require him to enter into treaty to accept a Resident whose advice he must follow, and to adopt and carry out a revenue scheme on principles, we may presume, hitherto unheard of in Perak. The puppet we have set up, does not move in obedience to the springs : the imbecile Sultan cannot or will not carry out our scheme of taxation ; the Resident complains that he is silly, frivolous, childish and worse, and in short, Residental system is a failure.'

But the worse part of the story remains behind. The new Governor of the Straits had one penacea for the evils at Perak ; he proposed to annex the territory. In his address to the Legislative Council he says, " I proposed to Sultan Abdullah that British officers should undertake the government of the country, and that he and other chiefs entitled to payment by the State, should receive allowances from the revenues of Perak, and he promised to consider this suggestion." And the Governor, we again quote the *Friend*, " is as prompt with a ready-made scheme of government, as the Resident had been with a brand-new revenue system. British officers called Queen's Commissioners are to govern the country in the name of the Sultan, assisted by a council of Malay Chiefs of the blood-royal of Perak. The blessings of the good government are at once to take the place of anarchy and oppression : the resources of the country will be rapidly developed, and the Malays will rejoice and be thankful under the beneficent shadow of British protection and Government. The Government did not even wait for the authority of the Secretary of State. He was aware, he states, that he had " incurred a responsibility of a very grave nature in taking the steps which I have adopted without instructions or authority to do so. It appeared to me, however, that the situation was one in which the longer action was postponed the more difficult it would be to deal with, and the desire expressed by *some* Chiefs to hand over the Government of the State to us, presented a very favourable opportunity for a settlement. I considered moreover that it was more difficult to show why the case should be deferred than that action should be forthwith taken."

An English writer has far greater latitude in commenting on such high-handed acts of the British Government than an Indian writer ; his motives are not liable to be misconstrued, or his loyalty questioned. The *Friend's* remarks are so just and so accurately represent the sentiments of all thoughtful and impartial men that we make no hesitation in reproducing them below :

" That the Governor acted with the best intentions may be granted, but his action seems to us, and probably now to himself, rash and unjustifiable ; and the result has shewn how mistaken were his expectations. It does not appear that the condition of Perak was much, if at all, worse than it had been for years before. Then why this headlong haste ? Because the imbecile ruler *we* had set up, was unable to rule or to keep his engagements; because *some* chiefs, when asked, expressed themselves favourable to British supremacy; and because the Governor honestly believed in the benign efficacy of British rule, he proceeded to take over the Government of a foreign State, without so much as sending a telegram to ask the opinion and authority of the Home Government. His whole course of proceeding seems to ourselves to have been hasty and ill considered. Success could hardly have justified it ; while as we know the result has been the murder of resident : and when and how the trouble and bloodshed will end, we cannot foresee. That we shall be able to crush the rajahs and settle the State with a high hand is perhaps, not doubtful, but the wisdom of this occupation of Perak, will not be easily set forth by even the staunchest advocates of such a policy. With what face can we abuse Russia for her Central Asian aggressions ? Have we not a beam to take from our own eye, before we point to that in the eye of our neighbour ?"

Perhaps Sir William Jervoise will defend his action on the plea of the great Annexander, Lord Dalhousie—the higher morality cancels the lower !

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received the under-mentioned names of subscribers to the Prince of Wales' Entertainment Fund :

Subscriptions already acknowledged		Rs. 44,635	
Rajah Ajoodhya Lall Bahadur, Midnapore	...	250	
Babu Radha Gobind Roy, Dinagepore	..	200	
„ Janoky Nath Roy	...	150	
„ Chowdry Zaheeruddin Rangpore	...	50	
„ Greeja Sunker Mozoomdar, Furreedpore	..	50	
„ Womesh Chunder Bose	...	50	
„ Bhudeb Mookerjee	...	50	
„ Gobind Deb Mookerjee	...	50	
„ Raj Coomar Dutt, Noakhally	..	50	
„ Chuckhon Lall Roy, Chuckdighee	...	50	
„ Lolitmohun Chatterjea, Bagirhat	.....	50	
„ Nursing Dutt	.....	50	
„ Rajmohun Dutt	.....	50	
„ Muttylal Dutt	.....	50	
„ Brojendra Coomar Seal	.....	50	paid
„ Hurrendralal Roy, Hatkhola	.....	50	
„ Benodilal Roy, Hatkhola	.....	50	
		45,935	

WE ARE requested to announce th names of the following subscribers in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association :

		Rs.
Babu Chandi Lal Singha	.....	1,000
„ Kanti Chandra Banerjee	.....	100
„ Ananda Chandra Chatterjee	.....	250
„ Paramartha Ganguli	.....	100
„ Chunder Sikhur Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Bhobua	.....	100

AT LAST SATURDAY'S sitting of the Bengal Council the Irrigation Bill was discussed in Committee of the whole Council. Before rising His Honor the Lieutenant Governor moved that the scheme of the Municipal Constitution for Calcutta, which he had laid before the Council at the previous sitting, be embodied in sections and referred to the Select Committee upon the Bill for consideration and report. The motion was put and carried.

WE INSERT in another column an advertizement from the Sheriff convening in compliance with a requisition a Public Meeting of the rate-payers of Calcutta at the Town Hall for Saturday next to take into consideration the state of Municipal Administration in the city. After the announcement of Sir Richard Temple's programme of Municipal Reform we think it would have been better if the meeting had been postponed till the Bill had been revised by the Select Committee and re-published. We however hope that the meeting will record its opinion on the details of Sir Richard's scheme, for the principle of election having been conceded, the details particularly as regards the powers of Government over the Municipality ought to be considered.

WE HEAR that a movement is contemplated at Serampore for the retention of Dr. Green's services there. Dr. Green is deservedly popular at Serampore, but when he has asked for a transfer of his own accord, and a successor to him has been appointed and *Gazetted*, it would we submit be going out of the way to petition the Government to upset the arrangements already made. The practice of remonstrating with Government in matters of appointment and transfer is becoming rather impertinent.

WE HEAR that Mr. Verner's report on the abuses of the Calcutta Post Office has been sent in to the Director General of the Post Office, but it has not been forwarded to Government. On the contrary we hear that attempts are being made to neutralize that report by restoring to service those officers, who had been suspended, though if we are informed aright they have not been acquitted by Mr. Verner. We do not know how far all this is true ; so many things come to us about the abuses of the Post Office that we are reluctant to receive all with implicit credence. But one thing is clear. An enquiry, though an imperfect one, has been made by an experienced officer, and his report in common fairness ought to be laid before Government. Why should it not be published as well ? Its publication may elicit facts which are not now before Government.

WE ARE glad to observe that Sir Richard Temple proposes to take strong measures for the suppression of Dacoity. His Honor has issued a circular to the Divisional Commissioners impressing upon them the gravity of the subject. Mr. Secretary Mangles writes :

" The Lieutenant-Governor is willing to admit that in some instances this crime is committed by practised criminals, who travelling from distant districts by rail or river, commit depredations in districts where no previous opportunities of prevention could have been taken. He is, however, of opinion, and in this he finds that this views are similar to those entertained by his predecessor, that at the present day dacoities are chiefly the work of local bad characters, whose movements it is well within the power of the local authorities to watch and control. The Lieutenant-Governor is also prepared to admit that dacoities attended with marked attrocities are not so frequent now as formerly, and that many which now occur are of a comparatively petty description. His Honor, however, considers that it is none the less discreditable to the administration, and to the existing and expensive organization of the police force, with selected European officers placed in special charge in each district, that such crimes should occur so frequently ; and in drawing attention to the above remarks, and those recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor in his Resolution on the Police Report as to the crime being for the most part preventible, I am to say that if in future the crime continues to be of frequent occurrence in any district, His Honor

is resolved to hold the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent responsible in the matter, and to place them on their defence.

This is as it should be. Sir Richard Temple is evidently keeping a sharp eye upon the Police.

We are surprised to learn that it is proposed to seat Lord Mayo's statue, for which no place has been assigned, in the triangle reserved for Lord Canning's statue. It is said that this arrangement will be temporary, that is until a good place is selected. Possession is nine points of the law, and once Lord Mayo takes the place of Lord Canning, it will we fear be difficult to remove him. The contemplated act would be a barefaced spoliation, which we hope the Canning Statue Committee will resist to the best of their power. They have paid for the site, and the Government has no right to oust them. Lord Ulick Browne is President of the Canning Committee, and we hope that he will protect his own charge. It is scandalous that the Government cannot give an eligible site for the Mayo statue.

THE SCOTCHMEN of Calcutta held their annual festival on Tuesday last and glorified themselves as usual. The speeches delivered were of varying merit. Many of the local notabilities were at the Dinner, and some of them spoke. The copious draughts of whiskey could produce only one really good and humourous sentence, which fell from the lips of the genial Chief Justice. Having returned thanks for the Bench, Sir Richard Garth said: "Having said this much, I ought perhaps to sit down, were it not for the fact that I have to return thaks for the Bar also. I do not see why I should do so, when our excellent friend, Mr. Macrae, is here; but I suppose he has already exhausted all his vigour in responding for the lasses (hear hear, and laughter.)" Sir Richard Temple made a few remarks, which were not without some practical significance. In acknowledging the toast of the Civil Service he said:

"And now that the Haileybury service is passing into the domain of history, an impartial historian, when summing up the triumps of British administration, may acknowledge that the old Civil Service has contributed something towards the national account. But now, that the new Civil Service has been established on the competitive system, it will always have a claim upon popular sympathy which the old Service never could have had (applause). This competitive system is purely a creation of the age in which we live—a system which embodies the very qualities upon which Englishmen chiefly pride themselves namely the desire to excel and the resolve to fight their way by the force of intellect (loud cheers). Gentlemen, I understand that I am now not only responding for the Civilians who live in the metropolis, in the midst of the excitement of public discussion and public criticism, but also on behalf of those civilians who work hard in unhealthy districts far away, who are never heard of in Calcutta Society, and who never appear in print; but whose names, nevertheless are as daily "household words" to literally millions of the human race, who are our representatives before the Natives of India, of British benevolence and British justice. I am sure that the cordial manner in which this toast has been proposed is entitled to best thanks on the part of all civilians near or far. We are glad to think that our labors have been recognised by a body of gentlemen who have done so much in the interests of commerce, banking, and industrial enterprise as the Scotchmen of Calcutta (hear hear.) I cannot sit down without saying one word of thanks for the kind manner in which my own name has been received by this company in connection with this toast. I feel it all the more, because, in the course of my career. I am well aware I have not always found myself able to adopt the popular line, and I have not been always able to meet the requirements of public opinion (cheers), although I have claimed independence of action in the same manner in which you have claimed it yourselves. Although, I am always desirous of studying public opinion so far as I can, yet I gather that you are willing to concede to me the same freedom, and independence of opinion which you justly claim for yourselves. Therefore, I specially acknowledge the kind manner in which you have received my name, and the proof that you have given that, whatever may be the subject and end of public discussion, you will never allow them to interfere with private friendship (loud and continued cheers)."

There was one omission in the toasts. The Press was forgotten, though the metropolitan press is largely represented by the Scotch!

THE LAST OFFICIAL report on the crops gives better accounts of Behar. The following extracts shew what we mean:

Durbhunga, 27th November—Weather fine. No change in the state and prospects of the crops. The Collector has just returned from a tour of inspection through the Sudder subdivision, and believes that an 8 anna rice crop will be harvested. There is reason for believing that the outturn of crops in the Mudhoobunee sub-division will be better than that anticipated in the last report. Prices show a tendency to decline both at Durbhunga and Mudhoobunee.

Mozufferpore, 26th November—Weather cold and occasionally cloudy. On the 26th instant it was very cloudy. The prospects of rice and rubbee crops in Mozufferpore and Seetamurhee sub-divisions are much the same as reported last week. The Collector has been on tour in the Hajeepore sub-division during the week ending 26th November. He considers that the previous estimate of an average four-anna rice crops, which is now being cut, will prove correct. The rubbee crops in the Hajeepore and Muhuna thanas are very much better than he anticipated. In the former thana there is a ten-anna crop now on the ground, and even without rain an eight anna crop is expected. In the latter thana there is at present an average eight-anna crop on the ground, but without rain only four annas will probably come to maturity. Tabacco and ruhur are both very good, but root crops are not so good as previously reported. The Collector has not recently been over the Lalgunge thanna jurisdiction, but hopes to visit it next week. It is the only thanna of the Hajeepore sub-division in which any distress may be apprehended.

Sir Richard Temple we are glad to observe is taking time by the forelock. He has deputed Messrs. Geddes and Macdonald to visit the afflicted tracts and to report on the condition of the crops and the people in those localities.

THE RANGOON GAZETTE furnishes the following account of the Gunpowder plot of Rangoon:

"It was so far back as April last that the first seeds of disaffection were sown amongst the people of Rangoon, and the first germ of sedition shewed itself when, in the middle of the last rainy season, the Burmans were in high expectation of a rupture between the Court of Ava and the British Government. It was we believe Ko Noe, the captain of his Burmese Majesty's steamer *Setkya Yaymoon*, who first disseminated treason amongst the discontented classes of Burmans, who, amongst other blessings of British rule resented the night-soil tax as an intolerable wrong, and whose sympathies were readily enlisted in the cause of his Golden-footed Majesty. So cautious were the movements of this individual, and so insidiously was this work done, that the local authorities failed to detect him, and it was not until one of his own servants employed on board the steamer broke loose from the confinement in which he was placed, and with the irons yet dangling on him, came up before one of our police inspectors, that some inkling of his purpose leaked out. The name of his servants was Shway Long, whose fidelity the captain had reason to suspect; and the latter entertaining fears for his own personal safety if he allowed Shway Long to be at large, caused him to be placed in irons and confined on board the steamer on a pretence that he had been gambling. It was elicited in the course of this man's examination before the Magistrates that the captain was engaged in collecting men for the King as well as guns and ammunition and it was also apparent that he was doing his utmost to spread disaffection in Rangoon. The Magistrate, however, at the time thought it advisable to simply order him to find bail for his future appearance when required by the Court, in the sum of Rs. 1,000. Subsequent to this, the uncertain relations between ourselves and Upper Burma tended not a little to raise hopes in the minds of discontented people in the province, of bettering their condition under the Burmese whom they believed would be victorious, while a prospect of extensive loot doubtless had considerable influence. Every one must recollect the rumour during the rains that bands of dacoits were organizing in the district for the purpose of devastating Rangoon—and the insignificant little gang of robbers at whose hands Col. Hamilton lost his life, was even said to form part of those concerned in these nefarious schemes. We can hardly wonder that a conspiracy planned and arranged so long since should have by this time matured on a large scale; and we hear that no fewer than five thousand men are concerned. Bodies of men were appointed we hear, for each division of Rangoon, commanded by a captain, the whole subject to the orders of the chief *Thike Moung Bwah*. This man whose surname of *Thike* signifies "interpretor of prophetic sayings," is an old retainer of the King of Burma, and though he has been a resident of Rangoon for some years past, he has throughout the period acted, we are told, as the King's emissary, and holds secret correspondence with the Kings' Ministers.

Mr. Rivers Thomson is strong, and we have no doubt that he will be able to stamp out the fire quickly and successfully. Already the badmashes concerned in the plot have been brought to book.

HIS HIGHNESS the Raja of Dhar presented an address to His Excellency the Viceroy on his visit to that state. We give it *in extenso*:

To His Excellency Lord Northbrook, G. M. S. I., the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

MY LORD,—When I say I welcome Your Lordship most cordially and respectfully in my territory, I can scarcely be said to have done justice to my feelings for it is very hard to express adequately the profound joy and the deep feelings of gratitude with which I am filled by Your Lordship's advent in this part of Central India. No Viceroy did ever come to this territory,—territory which, I am proud to say, possesses considerable interest and attraction for an antiquarian. I, therefore, beg to say that Your Lordship has conferred a very high honor on me and my family by thus kindly paying a visit to this quarter of Malwa.

Dhar, which, in times of yore when Vikramaditya ruled, was at the helm of the whole Indian Empire, or which in the time of Raja Bhoja was the very centre of Indian literature, dwindled almost into nonentity in the succeeding ages of rapine and plunder. Dear is the name of Sir John Malcolm to every Raja, nay, to every heart in Malwa. He it was who restored order and tranquillity in the heart of India; and it is to him that Dhar is specially indebted for its very being and stability.

I and my family owe a great debt gratitude to that blessed Crown which you, my Lord, represent in this country. I am fully aware of the immense good which India has received from that nation in whose hands her destinies have been kindly placed by Providence. I really admire the justice, the benevolence, and the nobleness of mind that mark the British administration in India.

England and India! Though they are physically situated far from each other, steam and iron, which in modern times almost annihilated distance, draw them side by side. They are brought still closer by mutual sympathy and unity of interest. Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, who holds her sceptre in the far West, is nevertheless, near to the hearts of all the Indian Princes and Indian population. The noble principles of administration carried into effect with equal ability by statesmen like Your Lordship, are the adamantine foundation on which this love for the sovereign stands secure, and will know no abatement. My friend, Sir Henry Dayly, has been doing his best to accomplish this end with respect to the Princes in Central India, and has succeeded marvellously well. Colonel Kinchaid, with whom I am immediately concerned, has spared no exertions in this directions. And therefore, after paying a tribute of gratitude to Your Lordship, my thanks are due to both of these gentlemen.

My Lord Your Excellency's visits to the Rajas and Princes of India have their own moral and political advantages. We see in free communication with us the Representative of that Paramount Power, to which the whole of India owes its peace, the sure pioneer of her now progressing prosperity. By these visits Your Lordship brings the Crown and protected Principalities into closer contract, impresses identity of interests and sympathies on the minds of the Princes and Chiefs, receives personally expressions of fidelity and allegiance to the sovereign power from them, and conveys to them, in return, assurances of protection and honorable independence.

I assure Your Excellency on the part of Dhar State that, in point of devotion and loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty it will never be exceeded by any other State; and to the utmost of its limited capacity, it will never spare its efforts in promoting the diffusion of order, peace, and civilisation.

Now, my Lord, I humbly beg your Lordship to accept my most respectful and sincere thanks for the honor which Your Lordship has done to me and my house by this visit to Dhar and Mandoo, that has given me an opportunity of expressing my sentiments and feelings personnally to Your Excellency; while I beg leave to express my hope that Your Lordship's Government, in the interests of all the hope Indians, may be long, prosperous and happy.

The address is a model document. Both the sentiments and style do credit to the composer as well as to him, who was the spokesman. Lord Northbrook must have derived a peculiar pleasure in witnessing the progress made by the Raja of Dhar, as his Lordship we believe was Under-Secretary of State when Sir Charles Wood (Lord Halifax) ordered the restoration of the Raj.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

THE PRINCE IN CEYLON.

Colombo, Wednesday, 1st December, 16hrs.—After a good run from Beypore the *Serapis Raleigh* and *Osborne* anchored here at midday on Wednesday. It blew a gale last night. The port and town are very prettily decorated. The triumphal arch at the landing place is a masterpiece. The streets are filled with gaily dressed people of various races. The Prince landed at four o'clock and was enthusiastically received.

1st.—The *Serapis* arrived in the harbour shortly before noon to-day, and received the usual salutes from the squadron and shore batteries. It was originally intended that the Prince should land at 10 A.M., whereas he did not come a-shore till 4 P.M. After having received the visit from the Governor His Royal Highness was brilliantly received on landing at the jetty by the Governor and the Chief Officials, Civil and Military. The Cingalese in their quaint costumes are being most conspicuous. An address from the Municipality and the Legislative Council was presented in an elaborately jewelled ivory casket. The Prince briefly replied, and then drove through the town and back to the jetty, re-embarking for the *Serapis*, where he spends to-night, and starting for Kandy to-morrow at 7 A.M. There was a large concourse of people along the route who received the Prince with every mark of cordiality and respect. Decorations and arches were numerous, though unfinished, owing, doubtless, to the change in the date of his arrival here. It is believed that the Prince will not go to Trincomalee. The inhabitants there have, however, forwarded a loyal address, earnestly entreating to visit, and promising a hearty reception.

Kandy, 2nd December, 21h. 15m.—The Prince arrived here this afternoon and was met at the station by a large assembly of Europeans and natives, besides native chiefs, in their gorgeous costumes, together with headmen. The Prince on alighting from the train was presented with an address from the Municipality to which he gave an *extempore* answer stating how pleased he was with his hearty reception in Ceylon. The route from the station to the Governor's was most tastefully decorated with triumphal arches which were deserving of special praise, the whole greatly adding to the natural and picturesque beauty of the town. All the roads through which the Prince passed were flocked by large crowds of natives of all classes, who certainly eclipsed their brethern in Bombay and other parts where the Prince has visited in India, by the enthusiastic and vociferous manner of cheering. Kandy is very full of visitors from the districts and not a bed is to be had. To-night the grand *perahera* or procession of elephants takes place before the Prince. The Governor of Ceylon was created a Knight of the order of Saint Michael and Saint George before the Prince left Colombo to-day.

Kandy December 4.—The Prince, suite, and the specials are delighted with Kandy. There was a Grand Ceremonial last night, the investiture of Governor Gregory as a Knight Commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George, and the Colonial Secretary and Auditor as companions, by the Prince, in the audience hall of the Kandyan Kings. The Prince extolled the Governor's services, and Sir W. Gregory made a florid acknowledgment. The Chiefs were introduced and presented a silver casket and sword of Native workman-

ship for the Prince's acceptance. The Prince and suite had a private view of Buddha's tooth, and the nine gold shrines and massive temple jewels. The Prince presented a copy of the Pali dictionary. He next resorted to the Octagon tower, to view the procession of 40 caparisoned elephants with the bells and retainers, and the grand illuminations. The grand square facing the lake, and surrounded by hills, was magnificently lighted up with bonfires of the eminences, and the Island and buildings with variegated lights. The Prince next received a deputation of priests, who made a present of a copy of Buddha's writings on talipot palm leaves in a book. The Chief recited in Pali. The Prince left this morning for the scene of the elephant kraal and sport. The weather is unfortunately wet. The Kandyan Chiefs, who are great sticklers for ceremonious dignity, were highly delighted with the Prince's manner and appearance.

LOCAL.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON THE MUNICIPAL CONSTITUTION OF CALCUTTA.

Before calling on hon'ble members to speak to the motions which stand in their respective names, I will ask the permission of the Council to make a very brief statement regarding my views on the subject of the future constitution of the Municipality of Calcutta. The Council are doubtless aware that complaints of different sorts are made about the existing state of affairs in the Municipality. I have not received any definite representations on the subject, and I cannot at all undertake to describe what the complaints are. I can only declare my general impression that complaint of some kind and sort are frequently made. Well, if these complaints shall be found to assume any definite form, that is, if any specific allegations shall be pointed out to me, or if any ratepayer or ratepayers shall come forward in their own names to make allegations, thereby incurring the responsibility which always attaches to gentlemen who put down their names to statements, then I, for one, shall be in favor of immediately investigating, in a formal and official manner, such allegations. If I have power to make such enquiries in my executive capacity, I will do so; but if I were advised that I have not the power, then I should desire to apply to this Council to give me the power by legislation. I for one, on behalf of the Bengal Government, am perfectly ready to immediately enquire into any specific allegations which may be made, and I believe that the office-bearers of the Justices will be very glad that any specific allegations should be thus enquired into, I should rather suppose, though I cannot speak authoritatively on that point, that the Justices themselves will be glad that any specific allegations made by any ratepayers should be officially examined.

But apart from all such matters, there is the general question as to whether the constitution of the Municipality is all that can be reasonably expected in the present state of affairs. Well, when I last adverted to this subject in March last, it was quite uncertain whether public opinion in this city called for any constitutional changes. Constitutional changes of this nature appeared to me be matters on which the public opinion of this city should be consulted, and, inasmuch as there was no urgent call, apparently, from the ratepayers, or from the public, that there should be such changes, it did not appear necessary to me to make any direct movement on the part of the Government. But it appears to me that public opinion among the ratepayers is now manifesting some desire for constitutional changes. One distinguished Association of native gentlemen has made a representation on the subject and another representation has been received by the Council this very morning, I believe, also advocating some constitutional changes. That being the case, it appears to me that the time has fairly arrived when I ought to state to this Council what is the nature of the changes to which I for one, could assent. Of course, it is not for me to say what changes the Council shall sanction; that is for the Council to decide. But, inasmuch as by law my assent would be required to such changes passing into law, it is as well that I should briefly submit to the Council a statement as to how far I, for one, could agree to go. So, without, in any way, anticipating what decision the Council may be pleased to arrive at, I desire to state briefly the limits as above described. Now, I think that in the Bill we are now considering, Municipal Commissioners may be fairly substituted for the Justices. Whatever powers, rights, or property now vest in the Justices, would then vest in the Municipal Commissioners. Then, the question will be how such Municipal Commissioners shall be appointed. I, for one, always have been, and am still, in favor of the principle of election. I think it is most desirable that the ratepayers as a body should be accustomed to study their own Municipal affairs, that they should take a lively interest in the checking of expenditure, and in reducing the necessary taxation to the lowest possible amount. Besides that, I am sanguine that our hon'ble Native colleagues in this Council will bear me out when I say that it is good, morally good, for the Natives of this country that they should be accustomed to incur that responsibility to their own judgment and conscience which is implied by the exercise of the franchise. The fact that every ratepayer, or a very large number of ratepayers, should have to say whether they will have this man or that to represent them, is in itself a good thing for them. Also, though I think there must be a certain limit placed by the Government on the powers of the Municipal Commissioners of such a place as this, still, with that qualification and that reservation, I am in favor of giving them as much self government as may be safely possible. That being the case, I shall propose that a large portion—at least a large portion, of Municipal Commissioners—should be elected. The Town is divided, as hon'ble members well know, into eighteen divisions called "Thanas." For each Thana one or more Municipal Commissioners should be elected by the suffrages of the ratepayers. Then, the question arises as to what should be the qualifications of a voter. I think, for one, that such qualification should depend on the sum he pays yearly in the shape of rates. By rates I mean the four rates now imposed, namely, the house-rate, police-rate, the lighting-rate and the water-rate. If a limit were taken of Rs. 50 per annum, that is to say, if it were decided that every man who paid Rs. 50 a year in the shape of rates—all four rates taken together—should have a vote, that would give a constituency of about seven thousand voters. It may be thought that such constituency would not be large enough. If that were so, perhaps it would be sufficient to say that every man who paid Rs. 20 per year in the shape of rates should have a vote. The precise sum would depend on more enquiry than we can make at this moment. It would be a question of time and discussion, and I can hardly indicate the precise sum at this moment that should be made the limit of qualification, except that I am *sure* it ought not to be more than Rs. 50, and I *think* it ought not to be less than Rs. 20.

The next point should be what should be the number of Municipal Commissioners. Before I enter upon that point, there is one matter which I should like to notice. It is this. It would be undesirable to impose any restriction on the electors as to whom they should elect. They may simply choose whom they like, but to that general principle there may just be one exception. If hon'ble members will consider the point exactly, they will see that there are certain "thanas" in this town in which the property and intelligence belong mainly to Europeans, and there are certain thanas, most of them, in which these appertain to the natives, the natives are the persons who own property in these latter, and they represent the intelligence of that portion of the town. But there are certain thanas in which the Europeans chiefly reside. Now, unless some provision were made, it may happen that although all the residents of importance are Europeans, the numerical majority are natives, and it is possible that in every thana where Europeans congregate, native representatives may come to be elected; I think, therefore, it will be but fair to the peculiar position of European residents in this place that, in such particular thanas where they reside, it should be laid down that one or both the representatives must be Europeans. There would be as I believe, a certain limited number of thanas so situated. But with this exception, and in all the other thanas, I would be for leaving the choice of the electors as free as air.

Thus, I come to the possible number of Municipal Commissioners. Well, after much reflection, it appears to me that the best number I can suggest is sixty. Out of these, at least forty or two-thirds should in my opinion be elected, and the remaining one-third be appointed by Government. But whether the proportion should be one-third, or some less proportion than that—say, one-fourth—would depend on the decision that it arrived at as to whether certain thanas should be obliged to return European representatives. If that exception were not allowed and if it were possible that all the representatives elected would be natives, then I think it would be necessary to give Government the power of appointing such European (official or non-official) gentlemen as it may see fit. In that case, the number should be at least one-third to be appointed by the Government. But if, on the other hand, that exception were allowed, and a positive chance be given to the Europeans in the European quarter to be elected representatives, then I think it will be sufficient for the Government to have the power of appointing only one-fourth of the whole number. If Government have the power of appointing either one-third or one-fourth, then it would be able to select perhaps certain officials who, from their position in the town, are peculiarly qualified to be Commissioners, or certain European non-official gentlemen, or also certain native gentlemen of rank and position. There may be native gentlemen who would be precluded by the usages of native society from seeking suffrages publicity, and yet may be most desirable persons to have on the Municipal Commission. Therefore, the Government should have the power of nominating a limited number of such gentlemen.

The next question would be the period of office. It appears to me that the members appointed by the Government should be appointed for two years, just as the members of this Council are appointed for a period of two years. I believe there are sufficient precedents, and analogies for this; but the elected members should, in my opinion, be elected for four years at least. I think it will be important to avoid the periodical excitement which would arise from a general election all over the town.

The last point would be the powers to be exercised by the Municipal Commissioners. Well, though I am, as I have already said, in favor of giving the Corporation as much power of self-government as may be safely possible, yet I certainly think that there are points in which the Government must remain the final authority. These points are the ordering of particular works of public utility to be executed, the levying or limiting of taxes, and the fixing of the strength of the Police Establishment. So, I submit, it will be necessary either to pass some general power compelling the Commissioners to obey any order they may receive from the Government, or, if that were thought to be too general—and I do not think that so wide a power need be insisted upon—then it would be sufficient to take certain particular points, such as those I have mentioned, the great works of public utility, the taxes and the Police, which may be specified as the points upon which the Municipal Commissioners must obey the orders they may receive from Government. I should suppose that such occasions would be extremely rare when Government would thus interpose; the Municipal Commissioners would order and carry out great works, would settle the taxes, would find money for paying the Police Establishment with the same regularity and in the same manner, or something in the same manner, as the Justices have done for many years past. But, still extreme cases may arise, and I think some of our learned colleagues will bear me out when I say that legislation must always cover extreme cases. It is indeed for extreme cases, rather than ordinary cases, that laws are enacted. If laws are to be enacted, we ought always to make our laws such hat they will hold water when pressure is excited.

Such, then, is the statement I have to submit to the Council. I will end, as I began, by begging it may be understood that I do not bring these proposals before the Council at all in a dogmatic manner. I shall be quite willing, if the Council approves, to place these propositions in a definite shape and, if the Council will permit me, I will refer them to the Select Committee for consideration. But I hope that the statement I have made, which I have deemed it necessary to make, at the present time, will not at all interrupt the Council in proceeding with the detailed Sections of the Bill, because I submit that most of those Sections will be needed, whether the powers of the Act are to be vested in Justices of the Peace, or in Municipal Commissioners.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
P. N. Krishna Murite Esq., Mysore	13	4	0
Moorshedabad Puttrica,	1	10	0
Executive Engineer No. 4 Huldibaree Division N. B. State Railway	42	0	0
Balkrishna Gopaljee Esq. Hydrabad	25	0	0
Moonshee Jan Mahomed, Monghyr	6	10	0
Syud Mohamed Ali, Bhaugulpore	6	10	0
Raja Promothonath Roy Bahadoor, Dighaputty	13	4	0
Baboo Modoosoodon Mookerjea, Sultangunge	13	4	0
,, Gobindchunder Banerjea, Dairkhille	6	10	0
,, Womeshchunder Banerjea, Godda	5	0	0
,, Hurrychurn Banerjea, Telenypara	10	0	0
,, Mohendranarain Banerjea, Purneah	3	0	0
,, Nuddiachand Dutt, Pooree	5	0	0
,, Krishnachunder Dutt Kishoregunge	15	0	0
,, Harimohun Bhaduri, Lucknow	10	0	0
,, Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, Hooghly	6	10	0
,, Banymadub Mookerjea, Balasore	20	0	0
,, Goneshpersad Singh, Cuttack	22	14	0
,, Kallynam Banerjea, Allahabad	5	0	0
,, Samadas Roy, Mohor	2	0	0
,, Gyanchunder Roy, Dewas	15	0	0
,, Woomachurn Kor, Moheshpore	8	4	0
,, Banykanth Ghose, Nya Doomka	6	8	0
,, Rakhalchunder Ghose, Munsurgunge	7	0	0
,, Prosunnocoomar Sen, Serampore	5	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*December* 1, 1875.

GENERAL—*The 24th November* 1875—Mr. Anthony Benn Falcon, Magistrate and Collector, Bogra, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 18th November 1875, on his return from furlough, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr. George Abraham Grierson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for seven days to enable him to attend the high proficiency examination in Sanskrit to be held in Calcutta in January 1876.

Baboo Parbuti Churn Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the sub-division of Moonsheegange is vested with the powers of a Collector in the districts of Fureedpore and Dacca while employed on Dearah settlement work.

The 25th November 1875.—Baboo Nundjee, Canoongoe at Ranchee, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade at Palamow, in Lohardugga.

The 26th November 1875.—Mr. Charles Dickenson Field C. S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 1st November 1875.

Baboo Taruck Nath Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, with effect from the date on which Baboo Sree Nath Ghose vacates that appointment.

Baboo Lolit Mohun Chatterjea, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bagirhat division of the Jessore district, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo *Doorga Das Chowdry*, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Bagirhat Division of the Jessore District during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Lolit Mohun Chatterjea, or until further orders.

The 27th November 1875.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch) of this Government for employment as temporary Deputy Collectors:—

Baboo Dhonesh Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya.
,, Medni Pershad Sing, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad.
,, Shoshi Siker Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad.
,, Radha Sham Singh, Sub-Deputy Collector, Hoogly.

The 29th November 1875.—Mr. Arthur Weekes, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye, will revert to his appointment as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade, Burdwan, on being relieved of his present duties by Mr. W. H. D'Oyly.

The 30th November 1875.—The following Officers are temporarily deputed on special duty in Behar:—

Mr. J. C. Geddes, C. S., Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C. S.

Mr. Colman Patrick Louis Maculay, M. A., is appointed temporarily on special duty in the Bengal Secretariat, with effect from the 9th instant.

Mr. George Lucian Taylor Harris, Officiating Additional Judge of Rungpore and Dinagepore, is appointed to act as Additional Judge and Joint Sessions Judge in the districts of the Dacca Division.

Mr. Anthony Benn Falcon, Magistrate and Collector, Bogra, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad, during the absence on special duty of Mr. J. C. Geddes, or until further orders.

Mr. William Sutherland Wells having reported his return from leave on the 30th November 1875, the unexpired portion of the drivilege leave granted to him under orders of the 11th August last, is cancelled.

POLICE.—*The 24th November* 1875.—Mr. Oliver Stokes Stack is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police, Moorshedadad.

Captain Richard Percival Davis is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police, Julpigoree.

Mr. William Benson Maxwell, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Julpigoree, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Purneah.

Mr. George Robert King Meares, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Purneah, is transferred to Sarun.

Mr. Charles Philip Crouch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted temporarily to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

The 25th November 1875.—Mr. Arthur Hutton James, District Superintendent of Police, is posted to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr. Edward Melian Showeres, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police in that district from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. A. H. James of his present duties.

The 30th November 1875.—Mr. Hector Munro is appointed to act in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police from the 26th June 1875.

The following Assistant Superintendents of Police of the Second Grade are appointed to act in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police :—

Mr. Charles Raban. Baboo Mohendro Nath Hazra.

Baboo Gudadhur Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Police Third Grade, is appointed to act in the Second Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

The following Acting Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors are appointed to act as Assistant Superantendents of Police :—

Mr. Frederick Arthur Chichester. Mr. Earnest St. George Kaye.

Advertisements.

LANDED AND HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

For sale the Makruree Jotes containing valuable date plantations in and around Chowgutcha, Jessore. The rents payable amount to about Rs. 3,000 per annum and the rents paid by under-tenants amount to Rs. 4,500 leaving at present a profit of Rs. 1,500 a year. There is no Bokaya. The title is indisputable. Also the well known commodious dwelling House of Chowgatcha with lands and excellent out-offices attached—a separate Bungalow—large quantity of old building material &c.

Offers to be made to William Sherriff Esq. Suidooree via Chooadangah, who will give all further particulars that may be required as to the above.

ROYAL TOURIST.

As the Proprietors of the Royal Journal cannot after this, register subscribers for the illustrated edition of the paper, they are printing a second edition, consisting of letter-press only, at the rate of Rs. 18-8 inclusive of postage, payable strictly in advance.

This edition of the "Royal Tourist" will contain every letter from the special correspondents now following the Prince of Wales, and all the news and telegraphic matter relating to the tour.

NOTICE.

On the morning of the 23rd November last about 1 mile to the north of Mugrah Railway Station, and on and close to the up line, the mangled and half-eaten remains of a corpse were discovered.

The deceased was apparently a Hindu of respectable position in life, as, when he was run over he had on a pair of good and nearly new patent leather shoes, and socks of a dark lilac colour. In his pocket were found 2 good pocket handkerchiefs one with a pink diamond edging and the other with a broad edging of blackish spots. He also wore a good moinapera dhoti with black border and a white chudder. The latter article was found between the rails of the upline but it had no blood on it. However close by it, blood commenced and continued for 100 feet up the line between the rails, showing that the body had been dragged that distance.

It was at first assumed that the deceased had alighted from a train at Mugrah and was walking to his home at some village up the line where he was accidentally run over but as no people of the neighbourhood can identify the articles of apparel found, it is presumed that the deceased does not belong to these parts.

As it is very desirable to clear up the mystery in connection with this case and to get the name and residence of deceased, it is requested that any one who can give a clue, will communicate as soon as practicable with the District Superintendent of Police Hooghly.

The articles found can be inspected on application at the Office of the District Superintendent of Police Hooghly.

W. C. PRATT.
Dist. Supdt. of Police, Hooghly.

GRAND SALE

Of Jewelleries, Watches, Shawls &c., to be held by Messrs. Bural Brothers of 98 Chumpatollah 2nd Lane, on Sunday the 12th December at 11 A. M.

FOR SALE.

Portraits of Prince of Wales.

Portraits of Prince and Princess of Wales.

at 8 annas each 1 anna postage.

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TO LET OR FOR SALE.

River-side two storied house Cooteghattah, Burranugur. Apply to Printer.

PUBLIC MEETING.

To

Degumber Mitter Esq.,
SHERIFF OF CALCUTTA.

SIR,

WE, the undersigned Inhabitants, Rate-payers, and others of the Town of Calcutta, respectfully request you to convene a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town, on any early date, to take into consideration the present state of Municipal Administration in the City, and to pass resolutions thereon.

W. C. Banerjee
Ameer Ali
A. F. Lingham
M. Ghose
Thomas Stokoe
W. A. Bonnaud
C. C. Dutt
C. G. Kelner
Osmond Beeby
E. P. Wood
E. P. Hill
Walter M. Bourke
St. John Carruthers
M. P. Gasper
T. A. Apcar
A. M. Bose
L. Ghose
A. Seal H. A.——dale
P. W. Belchambers
M. S. Sandel
Dingo Mohun Das
Bhanah C. Bannerjee
Owen Tarrant
Gopal Lal Mitter
Thos. R. Doucett
W. R. Fink
A. L. Piddington
Brojo Nath Mitter
Robt. Allardice
J. B. Knight
Fred. Jennings
B. Newman
James Wilson
J. McAlpin
James W. Browne
E. Hickie
J. Magee
W. H. Barker
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J. A. Mastyr
G. } Illegible
M. }
C. U. Kernot
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J. Gibbons
Thos. Murphey
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W. Bell
E. Chas.
Chidders
A. Acton
Black & Murray
T. Harris
David Duff
Charles Fairly
Jas. Melville
Thacker Spink & Co.
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E. Watson
Sept. E. Renthard
A. Summers
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DEGUMBER MITTER,
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